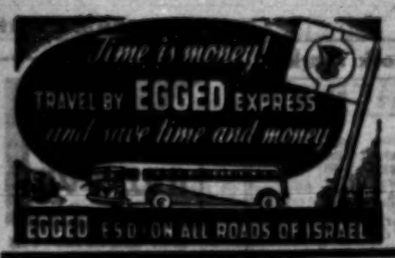

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1954

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 150 PRUTA
VOL. XXX, No. 8037

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Column One
BY
David Courtney

WHERE are we? The time is drawing near when M. Mendes-France will have to give final proof of his mettle in the National Assembly. Shall we then know any better where we are? The ratification debate on the Paris and London agreements should begin next Tuesday unless the Assembly's foreign affairs commission persuades the Premier to put off the debate until the 20th or 21st of the month. It is a fair guess that the agreements will, in fact, be ratified, even if the Gaullists decide to withdraw their support. For if M. Robert Schuman is to be taken as a guide, the M.R.P., which lately has been testing public opinion and finding it not much to its liking, will step in, though disapprovingly, to save the treaties from rejection and France from the wrath of Mr. Dulles.

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THEN, no doubt, we shall all feel easier in our minds even if we are still unable to tell where we are. Bonn is due to debate ratification on the 15th, thus giving Paris one day's start. But this may persuade M. Mendes-France to give in to the foreign affairs commission and have the benefit of knowing what the Bundestag feels about the treaties and how its members interpret Germany's right to re-arm, before asking the National Assembly to vote. Postponement of the French debate until just before Christmas would also give M. Mendes-France more time to draw Dr. Adenauer back to an honest interpretation of the Saar agreement negotiated and signed in Paris last October. The Bundesrat, before which a Bill embodying the terms of the agreement has been laid, has set out in the preamble to the Bill its own version of the agreement, which has startled the Quai d'Orsay into issuing a sharply-worded correction.

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ON the other hand, the longer the Paris Assembly waits before voting on the treaties the more reasons will be provided by Germany for voting against it. After the Bundesrat's provoking claim that the Saar territory will continue under the agreement, to be a part of Germany within the 1937 boundaries, now comes evidence that General Matzky, commander of the Federal German Frontier Force, considers his guards as soldiers and entitled to be raised from 20,000 to 60,000 and to be armed with anti-tank, anti-aircraft and high trajectory weapons. General Matzky's force has just been having "manoeuvres." The manoeuvres, according to the commander himself, were carried out on the assumption that the Frontier Force had been called upon to hold up a "Red" invading army which had crossed the line of the Danube.

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IT is no business of General Matzky's guards to do anything of the kind. They were approved by the occupation authorities as a frontier police force intended to prevent infiltration, not stop invasions; and to be armed for such purposes and not for dealing with a "Red" or any other army. It is not surprising that the French Government has objected to General Matzky's acts and aims, or that French critics of German rearmament, even with the safeguards provided by the treaties, should be saying that what is happening with the Frontier Force will also happen with any other force permitted to the Germans; and that what the Bundesrat now chooses to read into the Saar agreement is an example of what this or some future German Government will read into the Paris agreements as a whole.

●

IF, and when, the Paris agreements are ratified by the National Assembly and the Federal German Parliament, what then? Will the warm spring sun shine down on the Big Four conference suggested by M. Mendes-France, and will that conference undo the harsher purposes of the Paris agreements and the Soviet-Satellite agreements? In brief, with so much hullabaloo about the Paris Agreements is there any point in a hullabaloo about a spring conference of the Big Four? There may be, of course; although Mr Attlee and his Parliamentary Labour Party seem to think that such a conference, if it is to be worth anything, should come before, not after, ratification of the Paris Agreements. It is probably true that once ratification has been given to the treaties providing for German rearmament, the West will be in a stronger position over against the East: in argument at any rate. Russia, for her part, with the Paris treaties an accomplished fact, may decide that she has nothing to gain from a conference the effect of which might be no more than a post-mortem investigation of her own diplomatic failures.

Jerusalem, December 10.

Turkish Arms for Libya

ISTANBUL, Thursday (Reuter). — The National Assembly in Ankara voted yesterday to allow the Turkish Army to give arms, including a dozen 81-mill. metre howitzers and six field guns to Libya.

Nine Injured In Train-Bus Crash At Crossing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — Nine bus passengers were injured in a collision between an Egged bus and a passenger train at the IPC level-crossing in the Bayside area at 6.15 this evening. Six of the injured, four men and two women, residents of Kiryat Yam and Kiryat Shmuel, were taken to the hospital and later discharged, their injuries having found to be slight. The other three were sent home after first aid treatment at the Kupat Holim clinic in Kiryat Haim.

But for the slow speed at which the train was travelling, there might have been heavy casualties.

The police report that the rear of the bus, which was on its way from Haifa to Kiryat Yam, was hit by a train bound for Haifa from Acre. The bus was badly damaged and the locomotive slightly damaged. The driver, whose name has not been released, was arrested.

A taxi approaching the crossing from the other side stopped in front of the tracks and was unharmed, the police added.

Twelve persons were killed on November 22 when a bus collided with a train at the Kurdani level crossing north of Haifa.

Sales to Turkey Cut To Balance Trade

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Exports to Turkey will be curtailed to maintain a balance of trade with that country, Mr. J. Gluckman, Director-General of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, told the press today.

Although Turkish importers are in possession of $13m. worth of valid import licences for Israel goods, Turkey has goods for only a fraction of that sum to sell to Israel this year, because the drought has reduced its crops drastically. Israel has a clearing agreement with Turkey, and had intended to buy over $10m. worth of wheat this year.

An unofficial trade delegation, which visited Turkey last week, ordered a quantity of raw cotton and oil cakes. Other possible imports are maize, oil seeds, cotton yarn and onions. However, only a fraction of the $12m. expected Israel export could be covered by these purchases.

The authorities have therefore decided to re-allot licences for exports to Turkey from December 8, and accordingly, the banks have been ordered not to issue letters of credit on licences not specially stamped. The licences henceforth will be distributed over a longer period than previously intended. The Government, Mr. Gluckman said, has decided to extend a $4.5m. credit to Turkey, to correspond with the credit which Turkey had given this country in the past. If exports are likely to exceed that credit, licences will be given preferably to those firms which can net the greatest added value or give maximum employment here, Mr. R. Moccho, the acting controller of foreign exchange, added.

The arrangement was made in concert by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Gluckman said. Mr. M. Gail, the Israel Commercial Attache in Turkey, arrived home recently to discuss the situation.

General Zionists Adopt Electoral Reform Plan

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The General Zionist Executive Committee, by a 47-28 vote tonight approved the proposal for electoral reform as devised by a sub-committee headed by Mr. I. Berlin, Minister of Health.

The reform provides for a single chamber of 11 members of whom 60 would be elected in 20 different districts by a majority vote, while 11 would be elected by the whole country by proportional representation. Only those parties which had received at least four seats in district elections would be entitled to propose candidates for the general election.

Pork Butchers Win Plea for Licence

The Natanya Municipal Council was not entitled to refuse a licence to the owners of a sausage shop who sell pork products, the High Court decided yesterday in making absolute an order nisi against the Council. The shop owners, Mr. Haim Azel and Mr. Abba Kleinshpitz, had obtained the order against the Natanya Mayor and Council in September 13 after being refused a permit.

The question of selling pork is for the Knesset to settle, it was decided by the Court, which consisted of President Olshan and Justices Sussman and Witkon.

(A fuller discussion of this case will appear in *The Jerusalem Post Law Report*)

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The U.S. Foreign Aid Director, Harold Stassen, announced last night he planned to have talks with European economic authorities in Paris next week on Western European participation in the projected new programme of expanded economic aid for Asia.

New Phone Number in Tel Aviv
44-88
Passenger & Parcel Service

Heavy Toll of Life As Storms Sweep Europe

LONDON, Thursday. — Icy gales, at some places reaching 160 kms. an hour, roared through Western Europe today, leaving confusion in their wake and sending ships scurrying into harbours for shelter. It is feared that the storms will raise the toll of 121 seamen dead or missing in 16 vessels reported missing or sunk in the past two weeks.

Five Breton fishing trawlers with 48 men aboard were officially given up as lost. The five French boats, all from the port of Concarneau, have not been heard of since November 28, when they were fishing south of Ireland.

The cross-Channel Dieppe-Newhaven steamer service was cancelled today. This is the second time in 30 years that the service has been cancelled.

Planes scoured the seas off the French Channel and Atlantic coasts searching for seven trawlers and 73 men reported missing. An unmanned lifeboat from the trawler, Nelly Pierre, was washed ashore on the Scilly Islands. The trawler carried a crew of nine. Fierce winds ripped through Brittany tearing off roofs. A sailor was swept out to sea in Lorient.

Hinder Baltic Travel

The gales also disorganised travel across the southern Baltic to Germany.

A storm which broke over Britain last night died down in the morning. The sea burst open the promenade at Seaford. At Brighton, two women were taken to hospital with broken legs. In London, a freak tornado split a four-storey house and blew off roofs. Thirty-five persons were injured in the tornado. Off Scarborough, three lifeboatmen died when their craft capsized as they tried to enter harbour.

Five square miles of Dublin were flooded today, with 6,000 houses inundated in the worst flood disaster to hit Ireland's capital. Troops were called out to aid in rescue work.

(UP, Reuter)

Paris Protests Wrong Eban-France Report

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The French Foreign Ministry has protested to Israel against what it describes as a misquotation by an Israel spokesman.

Officials stated that they had learned with surprise of a statement by the Israel Foreign Ministry spokesman on Middle East defence problems in which he referred to remarks made by Premier Mendes-France to Mr Abba Eban, Israel delegate to the U.N.

They said that it was an incorrect account of M. Mendes-France's conversation with Mr. Eban.

The protest was sent through the Israel Embassy here.

FM SPOKESMAN AGREES

No account of the protest was available in Jerusalem late last night but a Foreign Ministry spokesman expressed himself in agreement with the French views that certain accounts of the conversation were wrongly reported in the Israel press.

A full and emphatic denial was published by the Foreign Ministry spokesman on Monday when he stated that his office did not comment in any way on the meeting. It had refused to release anything about it and all the opinions which had been expressed were journalistic speculation.

(*The Jerusalem Post* did not publish the report in question.)

Mr. Ya'acov Tsur, Israel Ambassador to France, called on Premier Mendes-France at his office in Paris yesterday. This was the first meeting between them, and the talks were a general discussion of French-Israel relations.

Allen Tours Galilee, Talks with Ben Gurion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Ambassador George Allen, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Middle East Affairs in the U.S. State Department, toured Galilee today, where he was shown development projects by Mr. T. Kollek, Director General of the Prime Minister's Office and Mr. J. Hersog, of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. He also visited border areas in the vicinity of the "Little Triangle" and called at Sha'ar Ephraim, Be'erot and Magal. In Tiberias, Mr. Allen lunched at the Galei Kinneret Hotel and later spent an hour with Mr. David Ben Gurion who is undergoing a cure for lumbago. The meeting had not originally been included in the Ambassador's schedule.

A reception for Mr. Allen was given here this evening by U.S. Embassy Counsellor, Mr. Ivan B. White, and the Ambassador was introduced to the editors of the local press. Mr. Allen is leaving the country tomorrow after a three-day tour.

GAZA MARAUDERS STEAL PIPES

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Irrigation pipes worth IL.200 were stolen last night from Moshav Beit Hagadi between here and Sa'ad, in the Western Negev. Tracks of three barefoot men were found leading towards the Gaza Strip.

S.S. DAGAN FIRST SHILUMIM SHIP HERE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The s.s. Dagan, the first ship to be built with Shilumim funds, arrived in Tel Aviv port at 11 o'clock tonight.

Bonn Envoy Quits Due To Nazi Overseer

BONN, Thursday (DNA). — Dr. Walter Becker of the Trade Department of the Foreign Ministry has been appointed Ambassador to Egypt to succeed Dr. Guenther Pawelke. The latter resigned because he had to take a back seat to Dr. Wilhelm Voss, a top Nazi holding no official position.

Dr. Pawelke, in a statement unusual for a career diplomat, said that such a state of affairs was incompatible with his "oath of office" and his "political conscience."

Voss, who used to be head of Egypt's Central Planning Board and of the German military advisers in the country, rose to the directorship of the German Goering Works during the Nazi regime. He also managed other major industrial enterprises, several of them in German-occupied Czechoslovakia. He reportedly held the rank of S.S. General. He came to Egypt in 1951 and now represents German industrial firms there.

Dr. Pawelke was "accused" of having had social contacts among Jewish circles in Cairo and of having shown a cold shoulder to Franz Rademacher, convicted butcher of Serbian Jewry and fugitive from justice, who is now in business in Damascus.

Johnston Due in January On Jordan Valley Project

WASHINGTON Thursday (UP). — Mr. Eric Johnston, special presidential envoy to the Middle East, plans to make his third trip to that area next January to seek final agreement on a unified Jordan Valley development programme between Israel and the Arabs.

Informed quarters said that the feeling is that the chances of final agreement are better than they have ever been and probably as good as can be expected to be in the foreseeable future. They predict that Mr. Johnston, who utilized his first trip to the Middle East to persuade the Arabs and Israelis to consider the plan, and won important agreements of principle during his second trip last summer, will make his final drive for agreement during his third trip in January.

400,000 Tons' Oil From UK Firms

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Israel is to receive between 400,000 and 500,000 tons of crude oil next year under the agreement concluded in London yesterday with the Shell and Consolidated Refineries.

Israel will also receive 200,000 tons of crude and fuel oil from Russia in exchange for citrus and bananas.

Japanese Diet Names Hatoyama Prime Minister

TOKYO, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Ichiro Hatoyama, leader of the newly-formed Democratic Party, today became Japan's new Premier succeeding Mr. Shigeru Yoshida, who resigned two days ago.

Mr. Hatoyama, who broke away from Mr. Yoshida's Liberal Party, is 71. The Lower House gave him 257 votes against 191 for Mr. Takatora Ogata, new leader of the Liberals. In the Upper House voting was 116 for Mr. Hatoyama and 85 for Mr. Ogata.

Mr. Shinsuke Kishi, Chief Secretary of the Democratic Party, told reporters that the party leaders would meet tomorrow to discuss formation of a cabinet.

To Dissolve Diet

Mr. Hatoyama's election by the Lower House took only 15 minutes. The warring right- and left-wing factions had agreed earlier to support him on condition that he dissolve the Diet in January. Mr. Hatoyama promised to do so. He will then have to call a general election that may dissolve his unstable majority.

Mr. Hatoyama's Democrats and the nation's two Socialist factions, while disagreeing on practically every other issue, joined forces to overthrow pro-Western Prime Minister Yoshida.

3 Spitfires Turned Back By Iraq Land in Beirut

By IRIS K. RUSSELL
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday.—The three Spitfires which were intercepted at Baghdad on Sunday by the Iraqi authorities while flying to Burma on a delivery flight, to day took off from the Iraqi capital for Nicosia—but landed in Beirut instead.

The latest phase of this affair began at noon today when the planes took off for Nicosia in accordance with the Iraqi order to the ferry pilots that, as the aircraft had "originated" in Israel they could not be permitted to cross Arab territory.

The planes were due here at 4 p.m. today but radioed saying they had to land in Beirut due to fuel shortage.

Israel, which recently sold 20 Spitfires to Burma, has stated that as far as she is concerned the transaction ended in Nicosia. Ten planes had already been delivered to Burma this way before Sunday's incident.

Large Body of British Troops Leave Suez

PORT SAID, Thursday (Reuter). — Men of the First Battalion of the Border Regiment sailed for Britain tonight aboard the Empire Ken in one of the largest single troop movements out of the Canal base.

Tomorrow, men of the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Regiment will embark in the Georgic, which will wait for the Scots Guards to arrive from Moascar before sailing for home on Saturday.

Cairo Charges 13 Jews With Paving Way for 'Israel Invasion'

By a Special Correspondent

CAIRO, Thursday. — The text of the indictment against the 13 Jews accused of "spying" for Israel, and whose trial has been tentatively set for Saturday, has been published here. The men are listed in the following order:

1. Abraham Dar, alias John Darling, officer in the Israel Army;
2. Moshe Lito Marzouk, doctor at the Jewish Hospital;
3. Samuel Bukhour Azzar, teacher;
4. Victor Moise Levi;
5. Victorine Nino, known as Marcelle, employee of the British Manufacturing Co.;
6. Max Bennet, of the "Anglo-Egyptian Co.";
7. Paul Frank, "fugitive;"
8. Philip Hermann Natanson, assistant broker at the office of Elie Curiel;
9. Robert Nissim Dassan, commercial clerk;
10. Elie Jacob Naim, employee of the Schwartz Co.;
11. Youssef Zaafaran, architect;
12. Mayer Samuel Muhasa, commission agent;
13. Cesar Youssef Cohen, employee of Zulkha Bank.

Allege Plot

It is alleged that during the years 1951-54, in the areas of Cairo and Alexandria, Mr. Abraham Dar "instigated a criminal agreement and complicity" with the object of committing crimes and organized the remaining 12 into a group of two branches, one in Cairo and the other in Alexandria, taking orders from "a hostile foreign State, namely the State of Israel."

The aim of the group is given as communicating with and advising Israel, supplying it with information by wireless and receiving equipment for that purpose "with the intention of enabling Israel to attack Egypt and helping her forces in their advance into Egyptian territory."

They are also charged with attempted sedition by establishing a workshop "for the production of explosives with the intention of creating disorder and chaos in the country."

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 6)

Syria Plans 'Defence' Villages on Border

The Syrian Government has decided to set up a chain of "defence settlements" along the Syrian-Israel border as a safety measure against future "Israel attacks," according to Damascus Radio yesterday.

The radio interrupted its musical programme in the morning to broadcast this news.

Following recent incidents along the Syrian-Israel border, the Syrian press has demanded the adoption of "special measures" to curb "Israel aggression." A number of newspapers urged the establishment of villages on the model of the Israel border settlements.

A report from Damascus yesterday said that parliament will give urgent consideration to new laws to check a rising wave of student strikes and demonstrations. Students have stayed away from studies for four days throughout the country in protest against the death sentences in Egypt on members of the Moslem Brotherhood. The Government has suspended the work of two colleges because of repeated strikes.

The Syrian Ambassador to Jordan arrived in Damascus yesterday in order to discuss with his Government measures to improve relations between the two countries. He conferred with Premier Faris el Khoury and reported later that understanding has been reached to abolish the need for entrance visas between Syria and Jordan.

Paris Treaties in Conflict With Potsdam — Moscow

Double Victory For Mendes-France

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — Premier Mendes-France won a double victory tonight in the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Commission over the application of the Paris Agreements rearming Germany.

Two amendments to the bill ratifying the Paris agreements, aimed at delaying the application of the agreements after ratification, were withdrawn after the Prime Minister, for more than an hour, had argued his case against such a delay.

One of the amendments had been tabled by M. Rene Mayer, ex-Radical Premier and one of the leading opponents of M. Mendes-France in his own Party. The other amendment was withdrawn by the extreme Gaullist, M. Gastoni Palewski.

A third attack is still to come — on Tunisia. It will be made by the Popular Republican ex-Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, who is backed by 120 right-wing deputies. He is expected to accuse the Government of sacrificing the interests of French residents in North Africa and of strategical requirements in a "mistaken" attempt to appease nationalist demands.

French Traders Get Rights In Northern Vietnam

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — Peking Radio announced today that the French and North Vietnam governments have reached agreement "in principle" on French business activities in North Vietnam.

The delegation the broadcast said, agreed to the following points:

1. French commercial and industrial enterprises will "enjoy similar treatment" as Vietnam businesses in legislation, taxation, administration and judicial matters.
2. The French may remit their profits to France.
3. Free movement of French nationals within the Vietnam Democratic Republic will be guaranteed on condition that they abide by the laws.

Libya Rejects New Pact For French Garrison

TRIPOLI, Thursday (Reuter). —Premier Mustafa ben Halim stated today that Libya will not renew the provisional agreement which permits the stationing of French troops in the Fezzan area.

Speaking at the opening of the fourth session of parliament, he declared that his country would welcome good relations with France "based on respect and sovereignty."

(In Washington, official sources said that Mr. John Tapping, U.S. Ambassador to Libya, has suggested moderation to the Libyan Government regarding her differences with France over troops in the Fezzan.)

About 400 French soldiers are stationed in the Fezzan area covering the eastern flank of Algeria and Tunisia under an interim agreement which expires this month.

Arabs at UN Ask For French-Moroccan Talks

NEW YORK, Thursday. — The Arab nations announced at the U.N. Political Committee today that they would present a resolution calling for direct French-Moroccan negotiations and an international conference to consider safeguards to "uphold the integrity and sovereignty" of the North African protectorate.

In keeping with her past policy of not attending any U.N. discussion on Morocco, France boycotted the session.

Ahmed Shukeiri of Syria, in a marked moderately toned speech presented the resolution, which further recommended that "an atmosphere conducive to a peaceful settlement of the question be created in Morocco."

DON'T DELAY!

"I'll wait and see". —

"Tomorrow is yet another day"

These are delusive sayings! A patient should not hesitate or resort to ineffective remedies, but should combat disease with energy and determination. There is a cure for diseases like rheumatism, gout, lumbago.

Tiberias Hot Springs with their high salt content and their radio-activity — will restore the patient's health and strength.

Recuperate at the
HAMEI TIBERIA

Will Block Austria Pact, Says Note

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — A Soviet note to the Western powers said today that ratification of the Paris Agreements was "flagranly incompatible" with the Potsdam Agreement.

It said that the Paris agreements would also militate against reaching agreement on the Austrian question.

The note quoted by Moscow Radio tonight, was in reply to the Western powers' rejection of Russia's invitation to attend the Moscow "security" conference.

The note declares: "In reply to the carrying out of the re-militarization of West Germany and the aggressiveness of the policy of the NATO states, the Soviet Union and the other peace-loving countries will take all necessary measures to increase their armaments and safeguard their security.

"The Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries are compelled urgently to take every necessary step to ensure that the growing armed forces of the aggressive states which threaten the preservation of peace are opposed by no less powerful forces and by their readiness to defend and uphold peace."

The note regretted that Britain, France and the U.S. did not regard it possible to participate together with other European states in the Moscow conference.

UN Assembly To Adjourn Dec. 18.

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP).—The U.N. General Assembly decided today to adjourn its ninth annual session on December 18. The Assembly approved a Steering Committee resolution to that effect by a 34-16 vote.

UN Opens Debate On Jailed US Airmen

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Greece, Belgium and New Zealand today supported the call for U.N. intervention to secure the release of 11 American airmen imprisoned by China on charges of espionage.

All spoke in the resumed debate in the U.N. General Assembly on the proposal that Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, the Secretary-General, should be asked to seek the men's release "by the means most appropriate in his judgment."

The resolution, co-sponsored by the 16 allied powers which fought in Korea would declare what the detention and imprisonment of the airmen, all members of the U.N. Command, and the detention of all other captured personnel are a violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

Charges 'Aggression'

Mr. Jacob Malik, of the Soviet Union, charged that the airmen were members of a special psychological warfare brigade under the control of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The Soviet Union called on the U.N. today to condemn allegedly aggressive acts by America against China.

A resolution presented to the Special Political Committee by the Soviet delegation declared that these acts were endangering peace and security in the Far East.

The resolution called for "the necessary steps" by the U.S. Government to put an end to these acts, and asked the Assembly to "note with concern" that military forces controlled by the U.S. in the area of Formosa and the China Sea had engaged in aggressive acts "leading to attacks against the towns and villages of China, turning the area in a cockpit of war and representing a threat to peace."

Skilful Propaganda

The U.S. delegate, Mr. C. Jackson, described the Soviet case as "a superb example of very skilful propaganda tactics."

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Arkadev asserted that the U.S. bore direct responsibility for the aggression being carried out against the China mainland from Formosa. He said "the liberation of Formosa was the sovereign right and domestic affair of China. Outside action to prevent that liberation would be an intervention in China's internal affairs."

Mr. Jackson asked why the Soviets had taken this "old item off the shelf and revived it." He commented that the introduction of this general subject at the U.N. in 1950 was a prelude to China's entry into the war in Korea. "Is it intended to hide your intentions to permit or push-button further aggressions in the Far East?"

Disarmament Talks Set For February

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Representatives of the United States, Britain, France, Canada and the Soviet Union, meeting privately at United Nations headquarters yesterday, decided that the disarmament talks recently called for by the General Assembly would be held in London sometime in February.

The representatives met as the subcommittee of the Disarmament Commission. The subcommittee was formed last year and spent several weeks in London in secret but unsuccessful talks.

Menon Urges Direct US-China Talks

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP).—Mr. V.K. Krishna Menon, India's chief delegate to the U.N., today suggested direct negotiations between the U.S. and China as an important step in the settlement of their differences.

In an interview prior to his departure for India, he said that the first step to lessen international tension resulting from the American-Chinese disputes would be the "proper representation" of China in the U.N. Any complaint against the Chinese could then be dealt with "much better" in the world organization.

He added that in any direct negotiations the two nations "must recognize that one cannot eliminate the other in settling common problems."

Mainland Guns Pound Offshore Islands

TAIPEH, Thursday (Reuter).—Chinese batteries on the mainland today subjected Nationalist-held islands to the "most intense" shelling since the U.S.-Formosa mutual defence treaty was signed last Thursday, the Nationalist Defence Ministry announced.

The Chinese fired 214 shells into Quemoy, Little Quemoy and Tachan off the Fukien coast. Nationalist guns returned the fire and suppressed the mainland batteries, the announcement added.

A Modern Woman Pays by Cheque

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BANK LEUMI
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ASK FOR CeDeS ORDINAT

Social & Personal

The Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Moshe Sharett, yesterday received the Yugoslav Minister, Mr. Jovan Vukmanovic, in his Jerusalem office.

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Professor B. Dinur, Minister of Education and Culture, Dr. B. Ben-Yehuda, Principal of the Hermlin Secondary School, and Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, the Chief of Staff, had a two-hour discussion on education matters with Mr. David Ben Gurion in the Galei Kinneret Hotel in Tiberias yesterday afternoon.

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ARRIVALS: Mr. A. Selinger, Head of the Criminal Investigation Branch of Police Headquarters, after a three-month study tour in Europe; Mr. N. Bar Ya'acov, of the Histadrut's Political Department, after a lecture tour in the U.S., and from Paris, where he represented the Histadrut at the Executive Board of the ICFTU (El Al); Mr. Robert Meyer, of "The New York Times" and the "Saturday Review," as the guest of the Government Tourist Centre, via Mandelbaum Gate; Dr. H.K. Henisth, of the University of Reading, England, to visit physics laboratories and deliver a series of lectures at the Hebrew University on solid state physics.

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DEPARTURES: Dr. S. Eisenstadt, Lecturer in Sociology at the Hebrew University, to Amsterdam, for a meeting of the First Committee of the International Sociological Association, and Paris, to represent Israel at a UNESCO-organized meeting of the National Social Science Councils; Mr. Leon Cresthol, Canadian M.P., after a two-week visit; Mr. Leo Dennen, Diplomatic Correspondent of NEA, after a two-week tour; Mr. A. Pinkus, General Manager of El Al, to London (by El Al); Mr. Gregor Piatigorsky, after a concert tour with the I.P.O., to Amsterdam and New York (KLM); Mr. Bernard Leach, British Observer at the recent UNESCO conference on Crafts and Education in Tokyo, after a one-week visit as the guest of His Eminence Shoghi Rabbani; Mr. B.K. Meerovitch, Manager of the Sol-Kur Co., to Europe, on company business (by KLM).

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Mr. Todd Duncan, the noted American singer, gave his first concert in Israel at the Rama Hall in Ramat Gan last night. The proceeds will be donated to Ilanshil, the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.

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Miss Donia Rosin, the young author, was the guest of honour at Wizo's monthly luncheon in Tel Aviv on Wednesday. Dr. Regina Zimmermann gave a short appreciation of her book, "My Friend the Forest," and Mrs. Zilla Ayon read excerpts. Dr. Salome Levite was hostess.

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Dr. C. Hart Schaaf, Resident Representative, U.N. Technical Assistance Administration, will lecture next Monday on "The Technical Assistance of the U.N. in Israel," at the Ratisbonne Institute, Law School, Hall 72, at 8.15 p.m. under the auspices of the Association for the United Nations. All interested are welcome.

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Mr. Yitzhak Rokach is to speak on "The Transport Factor in the Citrus Industry" at the Haifa Maritime Club at 5:15 this afternoon. (Reservations by 'phone 2854)

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"Sweetshop Barth," 15 Rehov Frishman, or, Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv, again offers its large selection of delicious filled chocolates, home-made pastries, etc. as well as providing for individual tastes. *(Advt.)*

•

BIRTH

JAPHET — To Ella (nee Gilead) and Mr. Ernest Japhet, of Herzlia, on December 8, 1954, at the Assutah Hospital, Tel Aviv, — a daughter.

MARRIAGE

LEVENTHAL — BAROUCH

The wedding of Miss Rachel Barouch, Jerusalem, to Mr. Victor Leventhal, Boston (U.S.A.) and Perth (Australia), took place on December 8, 1954, in Jerusalem.

Reuther Pledges CIO Support to Histadrut

LOS ANGELES, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Walter Reuther, President of the C.I.O., on behalf of six million members, pledged today support to Israel and the Histadrut, which "is a beacon of hope in a dark part of the world."

He told 1,500 delegates and guests at the West Coast Israel Histadrut campaign's all-day conference that "what this part of the world needs to do is drink deeply of the great spiritual interpretation of human dignity and freedom which is the Histadrut's stand for the Middle East."

Mr. Michael J. Quill, President of the Transport Workers Union of America, reported on his visit to Israel as guest of the Histadrut, and called for strengthening of democracy in the Middle East by giving moral and financial support to Israel and her workers.

Conditions for Casual Workers Discussed

By Our Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Holidays, pensions and sickness benefits for casual workers were the main subjects discussed at the meeting of the Histadrut Executive Committee here today. The Histadrut's pensions and provident funds had about 250,000 members, said Mr. Ze'ev Oss, Secretary of Hevrat Ovdim, the coordinating and controlling body for Histadrut economic enterprises.

The four largest funds had received about IL.15m. in contributions in 1954, and it was expected that the figure would reach IL.20m. in 1955, about half of which would be paid out in immediate benefits to members, leaving the rest for investment.

By the end of 1954, it was estimated that loans and investments would amount to IL.72m., real property to IL.4m., and housing loans to IL4m. It was now time, Mr Oss declared, to consider the setting up of a pensions fund for casual workers.

The directors of the three largest funds, devoted to the needs of casual workers in building, industry and agriculture, respectively, explained that there had always been difficulties in providing holidays with pay, sickness and accident benefits and loans in case of need, to workers who never stayed in one job long enough to accumulate any rights to social benefits and were therefore helpless in emergencies.

The building workers' insurance fund was established in 1944, and Mivtahim (for casual workers in industry) and the agricultural workers' fund in 1949. Employers paid in from 12 to 20 per cent of wages, and the workers an average of about 2½ per cent.

Mr. Oss declared that the funds had been invested not merely with an eye to large profits, but in keeping with the public interest. Help had been given for housing, development of the Negev and the Histadrut's employment fund. An annual payment of IL.7 per worker provided life insurance of IL.2,000.

Mr. Mordecai Namir, Secretary General of the Histadrut, welcomed the excellent work that had been done for the most backward section of the workers.

Bahir to Head Mapai Election Drive H.Q.

By Our Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Proposals for the composition of Mapai's election "General Staff" have been prepared and will be submitted to the Party's Central Committee next week. It is understood that the organization will be headed by Mr. Aryeh Bahir, former Secretary of *Ihud Hakvutsot Vehakibbutzim.*

A meeting of Histadrut mayors, local council chairmen, labour council chairmen and Mapai branch secretaries was held today at Mapai headquarters here to discuss the arrangements for the local authority elections. Mrs. Golda Myerson, the Minister of Labour, was present.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Yonah Kesse, M.K., Secretary of Mapai, and Mr. Israel Guri, M.K. Severe criticism was levelled at Mr. Israel Rokach, Minister of Interior, for holding up the extension of *mo'atsot* and immigrant quarters to adjoining local authorities. It was contended that the Minister was actuated by political motives, and doubt was expressed if he could reconcile his official duty with his position as Chairman of the General Zionist Party.

Mapai members of the Government were criticised for their alleged failure to resist the Ministry of Interior's policy.

It was contended that the Ministry had established the qualifying date for local authority electors in such a way as to deprive many persons of the right to vote.

Brazil Israelis Find Life Hard

About 1,500 *yordim* (emigrants from Israel) have gone to Brazil, including a number who had lived in Israel for many years, Aluf David Shaltiel, Minister to Brazil and Venezuela, said last night in the bi-weekly press conference broadcast by Kol Yisrael.

As far as can be determined by the official welfare agencies the emigrants have not been absorbed into the life of the country and they are held in something like excommunication by the established Jewish community, Aluf Shaltiel said.

Some of them have applied to the Israel Consulate for aid to return to Israel, but the Minister said that he was of the opinion that if they really wish to return it is up to them to find the means, just as they found them to leave Israel.

On the prospects for emigration from Brazil, Aluf Shaltiel said that we could expect quality but not quantity. Brazil had sent several hundred dedicated *halutzim* to Israel, and although the number was inadequate it was still more than had come from the U.S.

Soldiers Barred From Politics

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — While a soldier may belong to a political group or institution recognised by law, new regulations issued by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf M. Dayan, stress that a man on active service may take no part in public proceedings of such political groups. A soldier cannot address a political meeting, nor may he address any other public meeting unless given authority by his superiors to do so.

Soldiers who wish to take an active interest in the election campaign may be released from duty for a period for which leave is due to them. The rule cannot be applied unless the soldier's absence does not interfere with the work of the unit in which he serves.

There will be no political activity of any kind within an army camp or installation, the regulations state. Nor is it permissible for a soldier to take part in any demonstration.

No convention of non-military groups will be allowed within army installations, the rules say.

Human Rights Day

Today is being celebrated as Human Rights Day, to commemorate the adoption in 1948 by the U.N. General Assembly of a Declaration on Human Rights. The Declaration states that all men are free and equal and lists men's rights in various areas of life.

Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, Secretary-General of the U.N., issued a statement which read in part: "On this day, we are reminded of our responsibility to advance human rights as an end in itself and as an important contribution to the creation of a true international society which will guard the peace."

(Leader — Page 4)

American Butter On Sale Today

The distribution of American butter is to begin today, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced yesterday.

The ration is 500 grams and will be distributed in two stages: a 200-gram package before Hanukka and the remainder later in the month. The price is IL.1 a kilogram.

Only one coupon will be detached — Tet-Bet 48. If the retailer takes the coupon when he issues the first 200 grams of the ration, the remaining 300 grams will be sold to the consumer without another coupon.

Jerusalem Shops Get Hanukka Clean-Up

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Merchants Association's Hanukka campaign which has just opened is aimed at accustoming the public to giving gifts at this time of the year and also to educating Jerusalem's shopkeepers to improve the appearance of their premises, Mr. Amos Freimann, Chairman of the Association, told a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

The Association is collaborating with the *Chovevei Yerushalayim* in its attempts to smarten up the capital and hopes to persuade its members to make their window displays as bright and attractive as those in other cities. "Jerusalem is not so much a capital city as a capital village," Mr. Zvi Lebanon, the Association's secretary, told the conference. At a very early hour in the evening the streets are dead and unlit. The very last that could be done is to persuade shop owners to keep their windows lit and benefit by the resultant publicity.

During the Hanukka campaign every person purchasing IL.5-worth of goods will receive a ticket for a lottery which will be drawn on the last day of the festival, December 27, at the Ron Cinema. The first prize will be a refrigerator; the second, a radio; the third a bicycle; and the fourth, a trip to Eilat.

In reply to a question, Mr. Freimann said that the Association had decided on a lottery instead of price reductions to mark the holiday, as they considered that periodical price reductions strengthened the impression that shopkeepers had sufficient profit margin to reduce prices. The Association's policy today is to set fixed prices based on very careful costing.

Arab Refugees Key To Peace — 'Times'

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter) — An article in "The Times" today stated that Jordan cannot make peace with Israel except on terms which solve the Arab refugee problem.

"Israel seems to feel that it has no territory to give back nor does it possess the £100m. or more that might be needed to compensate the Arab refugees adequately," a special correspondent wrote in this independent newspaper.

"If it is difficult to develop Jordan without a port it is difficult for Israel economy to flourish while the Arab commercial boycott goes on.

"The question seems to be whether a settlement can be arranged before the pressures building up behind the Jordan-Israel front drive the two countries into a new clash of arms."

UK Official Sees No Nazi Rise in Germany

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). Major R. H. Turton, joint Under-Secretary at the British Foreign Office, told a questioner in the House of Commons yesterday that he was not aware of any increase in Nazi and [illegible] propaganda in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Mr. Barnett Janner, (Labour, has asked whether the Minister knew there was a mass rally in Berlin where there were extreme exhibitions of all the bestiality of Nazism and whether he knew that a Minister of the Federal Government spoke there. He asked whether the Minister would try to assist those who wanted to crush neo-Nazism by sending some kind of recommendation to the Government.

Major Turton said the best way of crushing this was the action already taken by the House of Representatives in condemning that rally and also by the votes of the West Berlin electorate.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.39 p.m. today and ends at 5.45 p.m. tomorrow.

Portion: Vayishlah (Breshit 32.3—36, 43) **Haftara:** Ovadyah 1, 1—21

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 4.30 p. m. Sermon: Rabbi Saks Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 12.45 & 4 p.m. Arvit 5.10 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 a.m.

Abdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mossad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit 5.10 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (36 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 a.m. Minha: 12.30 & 4.30 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (9 Strauss St.): Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 4.30 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight 4.30 p.m.; Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatzhia Synagogue: Tonight: 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha: 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.11 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

JERUSALEM: Rehavia, 22 Uzziahkin, 4708. Rehovot, Bucharia Qtr., 4738.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 58358. Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 51159. Frumkin, 28 King George, 3731. 172 Ben Yehuda, 34541. Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr., 47634.

JAFFA: Vita, 61 Rehov 4. NAHLAT YITZHAK: Fisherman, asc. Bedolah factory. B'NEI BRAK: Refuah. HAIFA: Rambam, 29 Arlosoroff, 2974. Bein Leumi, 69 Ha'atzmaut, 2966. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202. SAFAD: Ha'ari.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ora, 27 King George, 2043. Opiatka, Jaffa Road, Mahane Yehuda, 4031.

TEL AVIV: (Day) Meishett, 86 Sheinkin, 3572. Shur-Tabachnik, King George corner Dizengoff, 22961. Merkaz Hatzafon, 200 Ben Yehuda, 22923. Rothblatt, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Kitajewicz, 22 Hayarkon, 3566. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. (NIGHT) Magen David, 35 Allenby, 56428. Gil'ad, 192 Dizengoff, 34264. Ahad Ha'am, 81 Ahad Ha'am, 2931. Moscovici, 36 King George, 62650. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qtr., 67387. JAFFA: Sa'ad, 26 Rehov 4, 51445. RAMAT GAN: Lifschitz, 19 Horal. GIVATAYIM: Nogа, acc. Fire Brigade. B'NEI BRAK: Refuah. HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2389. Nimon, 26 Khouri, 4197. Moriah, Har Hacarmel, 3609. KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Motzkin, 7202. SAFAD: Ha'ari.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. B. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2668. Dr. A. Keatz, 20 Hahashim, 2695. Dr. E. Tryfus, 28 King George, 2085.

TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 148 Dizengoff, 26952. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 20498. JAFFA: Dr Alcalai, 66 Rehov 4.

HAIFA: Dr. A. Czobal, 34 Pevsner, 3606. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6822.

TOMORROW:

JERUSALEM: Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. B. Strauss, 23 King George, 62962. Dr. Y. Shore, 36 Rashi.

TEL AVIV: As today.

HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Hanaviim, 3424. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6822. Dr. K. Golergant, Gil'ad, 4170 (Day). Dr. S. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 64828. (Night).

Where to go.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ **Exhibitions:—**
Department of Antiquities, special exhibition: Excavations of a Canaanite Temple on the seashore of Nahariya (XVIIIth-XVth centuries B.C.E.) 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.
"Conquest of the Desert," permanent exhibition at the former Israel pavilion of the International "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, 10-1, 4-6 p.m.
Paintings and Sculpture by Kaete Schwelm-Marcus, Nora Studio Art Gallery, 9 Ben Maimon Avenue, Rehavia, 10-1, 3-6.
"Hommage à Matisse". — "Master Drawings" Exhibit of the month: Woven tapestry, Persia, Middle Ages; Bezalel Museum.
Works by Young Israel Artists, Artists House, 10-1, 4-6.

★ **Tours:—**
Hebrew University conducted tour new Administration Building, Mount George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Film Shows:—**
Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

★ **Library:—**
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Rd. Entrance free, 9-12, 2-4.

★ **Recorded Music:—**
"Music to Inspire" Mozart: Eine Kleine Nachtmusik; Rachmaninoff: Symphony No. 2 in E Minor, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibition:—**
Sculpture of Ben-Zvi and photography of Anna Rivkin-Brick, Museum (Closes tomorrow).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded Music:—**
Bach: Concerto in D Minor for Two Violins & Orchestra; Liszt: Mephisto Waltz.
Massenet: Le Cid; Luigini: Ballet Egyptien, Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 11 a.m.

★ **Visits Hostial:—**
Reuven Varga, works by Beethoven, Bach, Debussy, Paganini, Starer, Ravel. At the piano: Arieh Sacha, Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m.

★ **Lectures:—**
Portion of the Week, Moshe Sefer: Yitzhak Lamdan's Last Poem, Zvi Barneir; the Bat Galim Episode, Misha Lovutsh — Beit Ha'am, 10.30 a.m.; Tanach, D. Avishar, 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Theatre:—**
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Habimah, "Hedva and I," Habimah, 8.30 p.m.
Habimah "The Caine Mutiny," Habimah 9.30 p.m.

★ **Concerts:—**
Todd Duncan, Bass Baritone; Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.
Paina Salaman, Haifel, Hofmekler; Piano Trios by Mozart, Ravel, Brahms, 8.30 p.m. Museum.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibition:—**
Gouaches and Oil Paintings by Alva London and Ceramics by Miss Cornelia Pollack, Tracya Art Gallery 10-1, 4-7.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:—**
Do-Re-Mi, "Rose from Istanbul," Beth Hall, 6.15 and 9 p.m.

★ **Circus:—**
Josephine Baker with a grand Circus Revue, 6.30 and 9.15 p.m.

COMING EVENTS

The Ball of the Anti-Tuberculosis League which was to be held at the King David Hotel, on Dec. 11, 1954 has been postponed till February 4, 1955. Ball tickets are valid for the new date.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

DEC. 9		Rise or Fall
Pop. Loans 1949/50 (IL.10)	1011	—4
3½% Tavel Dollar x117	1200	—
3½% Tavel Dollar x(3)	1200	—
4½% Govt. Bds. (large)	90½	—
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	93½	—
4% Reg. Sterling "B"	91	—
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	79	+½
9th Lemmi ord. sh. c)	204	—
A.P.B. Investm. 6% debs. 50/70 c)	97½	—1
ord. sh. "B"	1150	—
Ussishkin ord. sh. "B"	1064	—
Elkein's Inv. ord. "B"	101	—
P.E.C. Inv. ord. "B" sh.	1040	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	79	—
Rizer 6% debs. 56/65	93½	—
Rir 6% Debs. (Treas.)	72½	—
5% pref. sh.	77	—
Paas 4% debs. 40/54 reg	99½	—
"Inva" 5% debs.	83½	—
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	136	+½
5% debs.	98½	+½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	105	—
Bassen 6% pref. ord. sh	91½	—
Pal. Potash 6% pref. sh.	94½	—
"A" ord. shares	149	—3
Pal. Elec. ord. sh. (Isr.	—	—
Pal. Elec. Corp. ord. sh.	—	—
Mekoroth pref. sh. a)	66	—
Ata ord. "B" sh.	135	+1
6-8% conv. debs.	102½	—
"Kardaneh" ord. B'sh.	138	—
7% conv. debs. 50/64	106	—
Koller-Dee ord. sh. reg s	850	+8
Pal-Brewery 8% com. sh. c)	97	—
Assia Bejarano "B" sh.	140	—½
"Tera" ord. sh.	114½	—
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	117½	—
6% debs. "B"	110	—
Pal. Cold. Str. 7% debs. c)	140	—
ord. sh. reg. c)	229	+½
Pal. Centr. Tr. 8% debs	96½	—

Notes: a) purchasing price: b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex right; e) half div.; f) prutot; y) coupons Dec. 15, 1954; z) coupons June 15, 1955.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 5.30 and 9.30 p.m.

ARNON: Tomorrow is Too Late.
EDEN: SOMBRERO 2nd week. Also today at 3 p.m. and on Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
EDISON: Anna. Also today at 3.30 p.m.
ORGIL: Les Vacances de M. Hulot. Today: The Little Fugitive.
ORION: The Highwayman.
ORNA: Intermezzo.
ROH: Woman to Woman. Today at 3 p.m.: Les Fruits Sauvages.
STUDIO: Captains Courageous.
SEMADAR: Julius Caesar, 2nd week.
TEL ON: The Railbreed.
ZION HALL: Caribbean Gold.

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has opened an account at the Post Office Bank, No 21108. Friends of the association may deposit their donations at the "Ilanshil" account, Post Office Bank, at any of the Post offices. "Ilanshil" is grateful for all contributions received from adults, students and children given on the occasion of various events (birthdays, Bar Mitzvah, weddings.)

מס הכנסה

TO SELF-EMPLOYED TAX PAYERS AND COMPANIES

The third instalment of the Account Payment to the Income Tax for the current Financial Year (which began on April 1, 1954) falls due on December 15, 1954.

Self-employed tax payers and companies whose incomes for the year 1953/53 (Year of Assessment 1953/54) have already been assessed, should now pay on account 25% of the amount claimed from them.

Self-employed tax payers and companies whose incomes for the year 1953/53 have not yet been assessed should base their payments-on-account at this time on their income in the year preceding 1952/53.

Since incomes in the years preceding 1953/53 were generally lower than incomes in 1953/53, the Minister of Finance has ruled that where on-account payments are based on the income of a year prior to 1953/53, the instalment payable shall amount to 37½%.

A taxpayer who feels that this method of fixing the rate of on-account-payments results in a rate not corresponding with his actual income during the current year, is entitled to apply to the Assessing Officer for a reduction of such rate. The application should be accompanied by full proof of such claim.

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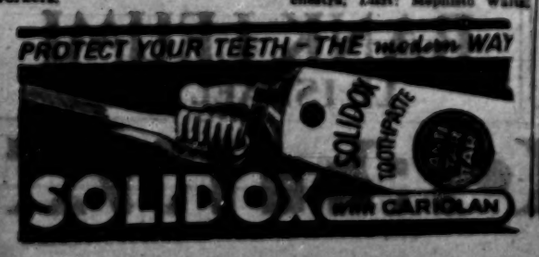

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Israel Scientists Work for Peaceful Use of Atom

By ABBA EBAN

From an address by the Head of the Israel delegation before the First Committee of the General Assembly on November 15. This week the Assembly unanimously approved the West's plan for the establishment of international cooperation in developing atomic power for peaceful uses.

ISRAEL is both a contributor to the universal sum of theoretical and applied nuclear knowledge and a perspective beneficiary of the new potentialities.

There has been a double incentive for Israel's special concern with nuclear studies. First, the number of physicists and chemists in our country engaged in theoretical and applied research is, in relative terms, probably as high as in any other country of the world. Second, sheer necessity, the greatest of all spurs to initiative, has impelled us to devote our deepest interest to the quest for new sources of power. We face heavy tasks of economic and social progress with notable lack of any cheap source of fuel or electric power. For this very reason, the time when the use of atomic energy will be economically viable in comparison to existing sources of power may come sooner for Israel than for countries more lavishly endowed with electric power from conventional fuels. We have noted, as Ambassador Lodge has pointed out, that atomic reactors point the way to an age when all countries can be sure of an abundance of electric power even when natural fuels are scarce. But we also know that these promising horizons will only be attained by communities well versed in nuclear studies and standing high in general scientific training.

These two factors, intellectual and scientific interest and practical need, both existing in unusually intense degree, have determined Israel's preoccupation with this problem from the earliest days of the atomic decade. As the Committee is aware, our first President, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, was concerned both as a scientist and as the architect of a nation with the problem of compensating for natural deficiencies by the results of advanced research. This theme guided much of his chemical work in the field of synthetic processes, where he sought means of creating substitutes for deficient raw materials. It was equally natural that his interest should be aroused by the prospect of finding substitutes for natural power.

Together, these two prospects — new materials and new power — appealed to his scientific imagination, as well as to his vision of a broader welfare for Israel and other small countries than their existing conventional resources seemed to promise. From the concluding days of the Second World War to the end of his life he was in contact with leading figures in the world of nuclear physics, many of whom shared both his scientific interests and his over-riding concern for the successful establishment of a Jewish homeland. With them, including the great Einstein, we have maintained the closest bonds of kinship which have exerted a formative influence on our scientific tradition. We could say of Israel, as M. Jules Moch so eloquently said of America, that we have been "a sanctuary for scholars and scientists exiled by dictatorships because of their opinions or their faiths."

Weizmann Institute's Progress

It thus happened that within a year of Israel's establishment, with President Weizmann at the head of our State, the foundations of our nuclear programme were laid with the establishment of the Department of Isotope Research in the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovot. This Department has worked assiduously and successfully for five years in the following fields, both theoretical and applied:

(1) Radioactive isotopes of low activity;
(2) The enrichment of heavy water by fractional distillation; and other related projects;
(3) Cosmic rays;
(4) The exploitation of low-grade uranium ores (phosphates);
(5) The study of the mechanism of chemical reactions by means of isotopic tracing;
(6) Natural radioactivity. The determination of the sources and average age of underground water by measuring the tritium concentration;
(7) The prospecting of possible underground deposits of radioactive solid materials. This work is conducted mainly in the Institute of Technology in Haifa.

This list covers a varied field. The second item which I have enumerated has led to the construction of a pilot plant already producing heavy water. The method of production, originated by Dr. Dostrovsky in Rehovot, has been adopted and applied in Europe. The representative of France — whose brilliant address has illuminated this discussion — referred to a process "which associates an Israel invention with French technology." There is a partnership between a young State, barely seven years old, and the great European country which became the pioneer in the field of radio-activity, through the discovery of polonium and radium 56 years ago. It illustrates the significant fact that cooperation in this specialized field should be conceived functionally rather than regionally...

The fourth item — the exploitation of low-grade uranium ores such as phosphates — is significant for my country owing to the presence of large phosphate deposits in Israel.

The progress achieved by the Weizmann Institute in this brief period is a source of stimulation to our scientific community. Indeed, the nuclear science is itself so young that this is one of the few fields in which Israel does not feel any disadvantage in the brevity of its years. Encouraged by the results of the work achieved in the Department of Isotopes, the Weizmann Institute is now about to cover a wider field through the establishment of the Department of Nuclear Research.

Nuclear Work in Jerusalem

I now turn from Rehovot to Jerusalem, where research falling within the purview of this discussion is being carried on in the Hebrew University's Physics Department and in the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre.

The Physics Department of the Hebrew University has worked in four fields:

(1) The Structure of Molecules (Nuclear Spectroscopy);
(2) Micro Wave Research;
(3) Energy Radiation;
(4) Semi-Conductors.

The first subject, now being investigated by Professor Racah, could be a far-reaching contribution in a fundamental field.

Meanwhile, the results of tracer research have come into use in some of Israel's leading medical institutions. In the Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Centre isotopes have been applied for diagnosis and treatment in blood diseases, cancer and thyroid conditions.

In discussing our experience and aspiration in nuclear physics I should mention the establishment of the Israel Atomic Energy Commission in 1953, with wide powers to supervise, coordinate and encourage...

Declaring his delegation's approval of the decision of the Sponsoring Powers to establish without delay an international organization for the peaceful use of atomic power, Mr. Eban continued:

Great importance lies in the responsibility of the new Organization or Agency for fostering the interchange of information and diffusing the results of research. At the same time it appears to us that research is only the very first stage in the application of atomic power to peaceful uses. By far the most important objective is the actual generation of power through the establishment of reactors and the distribution of fissile material. My delegation, therefore, sympathizes with General Romulo's thoughtful address in which he urged a role for the United Nations itself, beyond the limits of research and scientific interchange.

As problems of cost become progressively easier, many countries, including my own, will soon approach a moment when power derived from an atomic reactor will not be less economic than that produced by expensive imported fuel or even by large-scale hydraulic projects. Accordingly, there is great value in the generous willingness of the United States Government to offer training in reactor engineering even before the establishment of an atomic organization.

In considering the time factor, we should do well to take note of the cautionary words spoken by the sponsoring Powers against expecting the new organization or agency to fulfil all its potentialities from the first day of its creation. It should not be expected that atomic reactors will spring up all over the world irrespective of high costs, limited availability of trained operators, and the existence of unresolved safety problems. In some countries, these obstacles will be overcome earlier than in others; but in any case, an international agency would have an impressively varied programme from its earliest days. My delegation would suggest the following formulation for some of the aims of an international organization or agency, which may be of interest to the countries more directly responsible.

(1) To establish, through international cooperation, integrated plans for research regarding the application of atomic energy to peaceful purposes;
(2) To decide, in consultation among qualified scientists of member countries, upon research projects which, on the basis of existing possibilities in different countries, can be carried out in those countries as part of the integrated research plan;
(3) To assemble and coordinate the results of research activities in the different member countries, and to distribute among the member countries the results of individual research activities, thereby avoiding unnecessary duplication of research projects and the superfluous pursuit of research activities of which results are already known as a consequence of studies and experiments carried out in other countries;
(4) To facilitate research activities, in the framework of the integrated plan, by material and technical assistance to those member countries in which they are being carried out;
(5) To arrange for the exchange of scholars and research workers among the member countries, so that they may participate in research projects which are carried out in other member countries;
(6) To organize courses or seminars in member countries in which research projects are being carried out within the framework of the integrated research plan for the benefit of qualified students from all member countries;
(7) To assist member countries in the planning and establishment of atomic plants.

The emphasis here suggested on research and training is in conformity with the evolutionary approach suggested by the delegations of the chief atomic Powers. But, in addition, much will depend on their willingness to make fissile materials available both for research and for applied use.

Immediate Tasks

In deliberating on the immediate practical tasks of the organization or agency, my delegation, in consultation with some of our scientists, has formulated certain special objectives which may be of interest to this Committee, or at a subsequent stage in the fulfilment of this project.

We consider that the immediate tasks of the organization might include the following:

(1) To prepare a survey of uranium and thorium resources in member countries;
(2) To survey and elaborate methods for the utilization of ores of low radio-activity;
(3) To explore the possibility of converting nuclear energy directly into electric power by eliminating the intermediate thermal stage;
(4) To survey and elaborate the methods available for the large-scale preparation of heavy water;
(5) To make a comparative technical and economic evaluation of the various types of atomic piles;
(6) To conduct a survey of the most urgent purposes to which atomic energy should be applied, with special consideration to the desalting of brackish water and sea-water for irrigation purposes;
(7) To carry out research projects with regard to the possibilities of stimulating agricultural production and various technological processes by the application of atomic energy and radio-active substances.
(8) Processing and refining of fissile fuels.

Another subject worthy of early investigation would be that mentioned by the representative of Sweden, who suggested, apparently on the authority of an American expert, that it might be technically possible to "denature" dangerous materials so that their military utilisation would be rendered impossible, thus enabling an international agency to distribute fissile materials without risk of improper diversion.

Conquest of Deserts

I would draw special attention to the fifth paragraph in the list which I have proposed. Countries afflicted with deserts and plagued by centuries of erosion are deeply interested in processes for adapting brackish water and sea-water to irrigation purposes. The feasibility of this transformation has, I understand, been convincingly proved; but a prodigious burden of cost still makes the dream of conquering the world's deserts remote from reality.

This may well be one of the first practical problems which the international organization could try to solve, with incalculable benefits to countries in the Middle East and elsewhere in which a shortage of water prevents the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production. In discussing the use of nuclear energy as the power resource of countries where conventional power sources are scarce, M. Moch suggested that such areas might be assigned "some sort of priority." I should like to complete that thought by suggesting priority for such subjects of research and application as would solve the pressing problems of such under-developed areas...

International Conference

The International Scientific Conference proposed for the summer of 1955 will do much to expedite the interchange of knowledge already acquired by research and application in many countries. We believe that this Conference should be open to all States willing to take part; and hope that they will appoint those of their scientists who have the greatest experience in problems of nuclear energy.

Israel will certainly wish to enable her leading nuclear physicists to participate in this gathering. We have crystallized some detailed ideas for inclusion in the agenda, and we shall be glad to make them available when the matter is more specifically discussed. It would be wise if the Advisory Committee established to assist the Secretary-General in convening the Conference were to include not only the major atomic Powers, but also others more specifically aware of what smaller countries could hope to contribute and derive through their participation...

Individual Offers

The offer of the United States to give training courses at Reactor Schools is of the highest importance. Countries in which there is an intensified interest in atomic theory would certainly do well to have personnel trained in the operation and interpretation of the basic tools for the actual production of atomic power. Of great importance, also, are the facilities and form of aid offered by the United Kingdom and Canada. In at least one field — the production of heavy water by the Israel process used in France — my country could already contribute to the training of selected specialists.

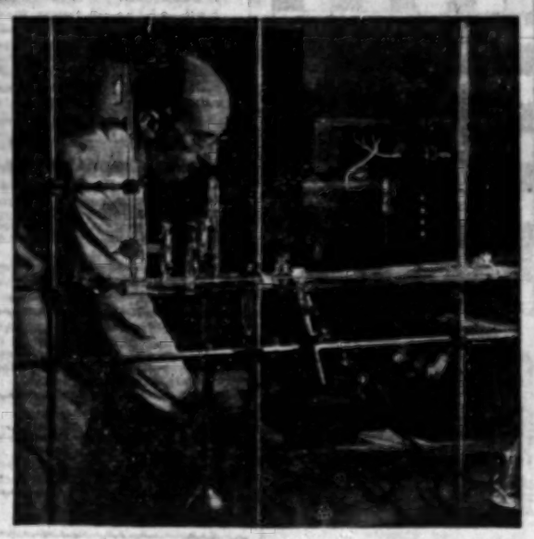
Similarly, the generous offer by the United States to share with foreign experts in the knowledge of atomic medicine would have a great effect in making these processes more widely practiced. Our own doctors have already been impressed by the versatile functions which tracers can fulfil in various fields of diagnosis and treatment, and there is much to learn from the matchless facilities of American medical practice...

Separation of Functions

This debate transports our minds into areas far removed from the morbid fears which have hovered over discussions held in this Committee in the context of atomic war. The deadlocks and suspicions which have unfortunately prevented agreement on the control of atomic weapons should not be allowed to invade this domain of peaceful use. Here, the primary theme is cooperation, not competition. Precisely because the discussions in the Disarmament Commission have so far produced such scanty agreement, my delegation hopes that our Soviet colleague will see the virtue of giving this new enterprise a separate chance of success, while work goes forward simultaneously in the Disarmament Commission on an agreement for the control of atomic weapons.

I fully agree with what the representative of Sweden has said in favour of such separation. May we not hope that in peaceful research and application our governments and scientists will develop cooperative habits which will illuminate a path towards agreement in the control of atomic weapons, and thus lift a weight of anguish from the heart of suffering and apprehensive mankind?..

Power from Reactor Feasible



Dr. Dostrovsky, originator of the new Heavy Water process, at work in the Weizmann Institute.

HEARD ABROAD

The expulsions from the German Eastern territories caused not all German war crimes. We are morally absolutely quite.
Dr. Theodor Oberlaender, West German Minister for Refugee Affairs.

I admit that at times I have been extremely blunt in expressing my opinions. I do not claim to be a master of words.
Senator McCarthy.

The aim of a goodwill mission is to institute as closely as possible the Cheshire cat by ensuring that after the body has vanished the smile remains.
Lord Reading.

Even majorities have their rights.
Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P.

Use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes is the great hope of the future, and the phase of the atomic weapon is a passing one.
Dean John Ray Dunning, of Columbia University.

It is my job to know the beautiful women who are helping to export our films. — Sig. Giovanni Ponti, Italian Minister in charge of Tourism and Entertainment.

The word "never" is one which, in politics, can only be used in its general relativity to the subject. —
Sir Winston Churchill.

It is always possible to coexist with a tiger which has just had a large meal and is digesting it. —
Senator Knowland.

Dominici Asks New Trial

By ST. JOHN DONN-BYRNE

PARIS, (OFNS).—THE Dominici trial has so fascinated both the Paris Press and public that from its beginning until the verdict something like 200 metres of column space was given to it by the six main Paris papers. All the newspapers had sent reporters of fame and experience to cover the trial, and one or two well-known authors were commissioned to do special features. A querulous piece appeared in one French newspaper saying that the British Press was showing little interest in the trial despite the fact that the three Drummond victims were English.

DOMINICI

When the verdict finding Gustave Dominici guilty was announced, no one was surprised, but no one seemed happy.

A poll, taken by a French journalist among the British correspondents reporting the trial, revealed the unanimous belief that on the basis of similar evidence in England, Dominici would not have been convicted. The evidence against Dominici which bore most weight came from people who were self-admitted liars and was not given under oath.

The situation now is that Dominici has appealed for a new trial, and this point is likely to be decided in four to five months. If this request is granted, it will all begin again with probably an even more spectacular yardage in the French Press. If the application is not granted, Dominici, unless reprieved, is to be guillotined. There is no special law on the subject, but normally no one over 60 is ever guillotined in France. Dominici is 77.

Now, the old man, fitted out in prison clothes, is incarcerated in a condemned cell kept lighted night and day. He has his dog for company. On the night after the verdict he ate with his usual zest and slept like a log.

Nazis Again Openly Defaming Jews

By a Special Correspondent

BERLIN (JCFNS).—ANTI-SEMITIC Neo-Nazi elements, somewhat submerged till now, are beginning to test their strength again. In Berlin, at a campaign meeting of the German Party for the city elections last week, there were the most disquieting echoes of the Hitler days, with shouts from uniformed Party members of "Jewish swine," and a call for new gas-chambers and concentration camps. Foreign correspondents who did not stand up and sing the old anthem "Deutschland über alles" were insulted — two, it is alleged, were also assaulted — and a number of students were savagely beaten.

All this happened at a meeting addressed by a member of Dr. Adenauer's Cabinet, with the police, according to Jewish leaders, refusing to intervene.

Government Passive

The German Government so far appears not to have taken any steps to apprehend and punish the culprits nor has it announced any measures to try to prevent similar occurrences in the future. The Minister of Transport, Dr. Seebohm, who was one of the leading figures at the meeting where the anti-Jewish manifestations took place, has not only not apologized for the incidents, but has been defiant (it is open to question whether in such circumstances he should be asked to resign from the Cabinet), and he has actually issued new threats against the Berlin Jewish leaders who protested against the disturbances.

There are, regrettably, it must be said, by Dr. Adenauer's own choice, too many former Nazis and their supporters in high positions in Germany today for the Government to be able to take strong action against them. It is of little comfort to Jews, or anyone else for that matter, to be reminded that there are also Nazis in Eastern Germany.

What is more disturbing, however, is that such an anti-Jewish outburst could have taken place at the very moment when Germany is seeking to be accepted fully into the family of European nations and when many people in the West are inclined, if not to forgive, at least to forget. It is little consolation to be told that this new call for gas-chambers is also disturbing to Dr. Adenauer and President Heuss. The fact remains that the offending party is represented in the coalition Government and that the Hitler-Goebbels adherents seem again to be emerging only too rapidly, without any clear word of regret or condemnation from Bonn.

Since the Berlin anti-Jewish manifestations, the situation seems to have deteriorated further. Jewish leaders are now receiving abusive letters warning them that "we are back again." Others are told that "Berlin will soon be rid of the Jews." The neo-Nazis are issuing a clarion call that their "hour has struck again." One more than usually impudent letter, sent to the head of a Jewish old people's Home, sets a "target date" in 1956 for a "new purge" of the Jews.

There will be a watchful waiting to hear what the German Government proposes to do to put a stop to such anti-Jewish outbreaks, which are again becoming a menace to Germany herself no less than to the handful of Jews who, despite everything, continue to live within her borders.

Germans Invent — for War

By HENRY FELSON

BERLIN.—THE formation of a new German army means big business to many people. Although the European Defence Community Treaty is dead and the new London and Paris agreements still have considerable obstacles to overcome, few people doubt that within another 12 months the first age groups will be called up for service.

The provisional Ministry of Defence, known as the "Blank Office," after the former Wehrmacht general who is in charge, employs thousands of officials, among them large numbers of former staff officers, whose main duty it is to plan the new German armed forces which will be known as the *Deutsche Streitkrafte*.

BLANK

Apart from the main Ministry buildings in Bonn, the Blank Office has a number of subsidiary offices. The most important is in Coblentz, within a stone's throw of the Allied Security Office. Here, representatives of the industry call at the five-storeyed procurement office of the Quartermaster-General to find out the special requirements of the army and to secure consideration for future orders.

The main part of the building is of special interest. It is the headquarters of a selected group of top-grade scientists and practical technicians dealing with all aspects of research. This group has the job of examining the offers from the many hundreds of inventors and would-be inventors who swamp the Blank Office with their projects.

Experience has shown that only three per cent of the flood of offers are of real value, but since a minor official (or was it a senior one?) rejected the examination of an offer which turned out to be of great potential value, the Blank Office is very hesitant to reject applications outright. Every applicant is informed that his invention will definitely be tested and that in time an offer will be made.

The important invention which was turned down by the minor Blank official came to be known as the "biometer." It is a device which measures atomic rays and, according to the Zurich Institute of Nuclear Physics, it far surpasses in efficiency any device of a similar nature.

The experience of the Blank Office has shown that in most cases the real inventions come from scientists and scientifically trained engineers.

Sovereignty Awaited

It is believed that the larger number of genuine inventions will not be offered before Germany has acquired complete sovereignty, because inventors wish to see their inventions patented and secured without any foreign interference.

At the moment, there are some 630 inventions in the files of the German authorities. Roughly ten offers arrive every day from within Germany and from abroad. One letter, from a Finnish inventor, could not be translated even with the help of Bonn University. But two words stood out most clearly and rather embarrassingly: "Heil Hitler."

Rest for Amram

LAST week's papers were full of inspiring news. Mr. Arno Kornhauser, a florist from Tel Aviv, sent Sir Winston Churchill for his 80th birthday a five-foot cigar made of chrysanthemums, the tip of which was lit with a bouquet of red carnations. We thought it was a lovely present, but, alas, so short-lived. We can see the flowers being thrown out of the house with the newspapers of the day before. If we were Mr. Kornhauser, we'd send Sir Winston a huge six-foot chrysanthemum bouquet made of real local cigars. We are not sure whether this bouquet would last much longer considering the rate at which Sir Winston smokes his cigars, but what a pleasure it would be to imagine him entertaining Sir Anthony and muttering casually, "Here, old boy, why don't you have one of the cigars from the bouquet my good friend Kornhauser sent me from Tel Aviv?"

The bones of Karl Marx were transferred last week from his humble grave in Highgate, London, to a much tonier spot in that cemetery. His grave will have a new tomb, black and beautifully polished. Evidently his descendants can finally afford this luxury. We understand that they made quite some capital out of his *Das Kapital*.

Every working man should get his annual vacation, as we have preached for years, Mr. Amram Blau, who works hard all year round without taking a day off even on holidays and Saturdays, was finally granted a 21-day vacation at a government rest home. Justice is justice. Amram who has worked hard for so long, giving up his personal comfort for the good of society, deserves a good rest. But we are not sure that 21 days will be quite enough for Mr. Blau. Before he turns around, the three weeks will be up, and if we know him at all he'll be out and back to work. Now, we know the Government can hardly afford to grant him a longer vacation. But really, if it's only a question of money, we've no doubt that a little campaign could be arranged. We would make the first donation, so Amram Blau could have a good long rest. He deserves it. We do, too.

Hot History

THE season at the Hot Springs of Tiberias has started. Hotels and pensions fill up from day to day. Tiberias doctors begin to worry about their income tax returns. Along the Sea of Galilee, on the way to the Hot Springs, nowadays one can see middle-aged Eshed drivers wrapped up in towels walking slowly and gasping. The bus-bodies were in such a bad state that they were covered with rust (take a peek in *Yerushalmi and Bavli*, if you don't believe us). What did they do? They went to the Hot Springs of Tiberias, dipped their flesh in the hot waters and when they came out they were as shiny as new. Not a spot of rust.

The *Mishna* says that it's quite all right to bathe in the Hot Springs even on Saturdays. The *Tosefta* tells a story about a critical patient who used to be sent every day from Ginosar to the Hot Springs of Tiberias. It also tells that people used to anoint their bodies with oil before going down into the water and to take showers after coming out, to wash off the unpleasant tickling of the Spring salts.

But if you think that only good Jews were spending their days splashing in these waters you are mistaken. The greatest Roman celebrities used to rush down there by ship and horse on the orders of their family doctors. In his autobiography,

Mr. Flavius tells us about a Tiberias coin on which Hygea, the symbol of health, sat on a rock over a spring and held a snake in her hand. The Romans did their best to give the place the utmost luxury. They built a hippodrome next to it, and a sports arena where some of our forefathers wrestled with lions on Sundays. As a result, the place drew more tourists per year than Tiberias has drawn since the establishment of the State (note to the Tourist Bureau: How about it?)

In the Middle Ages, at the time of the Moslem rulers, business flourished in Tiberias. New, lavish buildings sprang up and Moslem princes used to dip themselves in the water, sighing "Taleh yaleh." If the Tiberias Hot Springs had a guest book we would find there the signatures of such famous people as Jacob, our forefather, (see *Haggada*) Emperor Tiberius, Rabbis Eliezar, Yoshua, Akiba, Yoss, Yohanan Ben Levi, and David Ben Gurion. We are positive that Job could have saved himself endless tortures had he gone to Tiberias instead of chattering with his three good-for-nothing friends and scratching himself with his piece of pottery.

The *Mishnah* says that drinking the waters of Tiberias was an excellent remedy against diarrhoea and there is a theory that people used to drink the waters out of a special glass called "The Tiberias Glass." Rambam also prescribed this instead of Epsom salts. The Ramban (Rabbi Moshe Ben Nahman Gerondi) says that Tiberias water is bitter and only people with podagra and epilepsy should drink it. Ibrahim Pasha put up a new building 100 years ago over the Hot Springs which had been deserted after the Crusaders had desecrated them by taking an occasional bath. The marble building still exists today and is still called *Hamam Ibrahim Pasha*. Now what does all this go to prove? It proves that when you sit in the hot waters of Tiberias, you sit in a place where others sat.

Now let's get down to business and mention a few of the diseases which can be cured or helped by the Hot Springs: rheumatic fever, arthrosis, arthritis urica, spondylosis, painful shoulder, fibrositis, lumbago, ischias, polyneuritis, fistulae, thrombophlebitis chron., furunculosis, laryngitis, asthma, sterility (it helps) and flat feet, (it helps even if you keep your shoes on).

Did you know that the waters of the Tiberias Hot Springs are radio-active and produce 20,000 Mache units per day; that a litre of water contains 30 grams of mineral salts; a full bath, 12 kilo of salts, most of which is kitchen salt; that the waters are hyperthermic, the temperature at the source being 144°F. or 61.9°C. that the water is cooled artificially down to 40°C. so that you can take a bath without screaming; that you can take mud-pack treatments, inhalation treatments, under-water massage, aerated bath therapy, prophylactic bath cures, and radon treatment? You did? Well, we didn't.

Naturally, all this costs money. A bath can set you back from IL.1.900 to IL.3.350, all depending on the class and the service you get. A party bath for five people after a hilarious night will cost you IL.1.350 but the big pool is only half a pound. A mudpack bath and all the works is IL.4.200 and partial mudpack with partial service is IL.2.700. A massage from head to toe IL.2.000 and from knee to toe IL.2.000. It isn't very cheap, is it? But who cares for money when your health is at stake? Is everything clear? Any questions? See you in Tiberias. You'll know us by our big flat feet.

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What's New

By DAHN BEN AMOTZ

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HAIFA: 32 Ha'atzmaut Rd., Telephones: 4561/2
REHOVOT: Rehov Herzl, Telephone: 225

DEPARTURES: DECEMBER 12 TO DECEMBER 18
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Dec. 12	0800	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1130	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York.
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
	2400	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
MON. Dec. 13	0830	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York.
TUE. Dec. 14	0615	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Scandinavia
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich, Geneva
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul, Vienna, Paris, London.
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1000	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York.
WED. Dec. 15	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London
	0745	SABENA	Athens, Brussels,
	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.
			Istanbul.
	1015	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva.
			Paris, New York.
	1700	L.A.I.	Rome,
	1700	EL AL	Nicosia.
THURS. Dec. 16	0800	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London, New York.
	0945	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam, New York
	2100	EL AL	Istanbul, Rome.
FRI. Dec. 17	0830	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUE. Dec. 14	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia.

FROM HAIFA PORT

Dec. 16, 1954 s/s JERUSALEM Haifa—Marseilles
Dec. 18, 1954 s/s GRIMANI Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

PELTOURS

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With the opening of the "DAN CLUB" we have completed the furnishing of the "Dan" Hotel in Tel Aviv.

We take this opportunity to declare that — regardless of any other claims — we are the sole manufacturers of all the furniture at the "Dan" Hotel. (Designs by Architect Penchel)

NAGARIM

FACTORY: Levant Fair Grounds. Tel Aviv.
SHOW ROOMS: 124 Ben Yehuda Road, Tel Aviv.

Round the Exhibitions

'Young' Painters

THE term "Young" has not been applied very strictly in the selection of the Exhibition "Young Israel Painters," which opened on December 4 in the Jerusalem Artists House. Several among the contributing artists have passed 30 and even 40. Several of them are well known in their profession and have even represented Israel's Art in foreign exhibitions. As this exhibition was reviewed when shown in Tel Aviv we note only the highlights.

Yehezkiel Kimchi's "Kibbutz Yakum" is beyond doubt the best landscape in this exhibition, a painting sound in composition and extremely interesting in courageous colour. Equally impressive are Yehuda Bacon's abstractions, which glow in haunting colour and have that perfect surface that is a condition of success in abstract painting. From the point of view of colour there is nothing on show that stands comparison with Kimchi's and Bacon's work.

Next are the highly gifted couple Yossel and Audrey Berger from Safad. No stronger contrast could be imagined than between Audrey's light and lovely landscapes and the dry and grey still-lifes seasoned with the tiniest grain of humour, in which her husband excels.

Ruth Schloss has two fine landscapes, simplifying architectural themes in strong pattern and harmonious colour. Shraga Weil's Negev landscapes are really good and convey to near-perfection a fantastic landscape in a fantastic, nearly surrealistic, rendition. No'emi Shemi's Safad landscapes are decorative and amusing, but, for the benefit of suffering gallery-goers the Arie synagogue in Safad should be closed to painters for at least two years. Shulamith Tal has sent the best collection of water colours: weightless and amusing.

The works of Zvi Gall create a contradictory impression: one has the feeling of a highly gifted artist caught in a self-created web of mannerism. I believe that Gall could do far better if for once he would try to let his hair down and forget the theorems with which his recent works are straight-jacketed. Shlomo Vitkin's pictures are sound in strong cubistic simplification, most successful in "Acre Port," but he, like Yona Mach, should really not exhibit among the "Unknown Youngsters." This applies even more to Moshe Tamir whose works are shown in almost every Jerusalem exhibition. To tire one's public by over-exhibiting is dangerous, even for an artist of his undeniable talent.

The rest of the show ranges from indifferent to poor.

Th. F.M.

Ben Zvi

THE Tel Aviv Museum is currently showing a collection of Sculpture by Ze'ev Ben Zvi. In spite of his already established reputation, there was still further development to be awaited from him when he died in 1952 at the early age of 43.

This is only a small exhibition but sufficient to show Ben Zvi's special gift of conveying character in portraits of a formidable energy and power. Strongly influenced by cubism, his many-faceted forms are never mechanical but always imbued with an inner vitality which give them an almost electrifying quality. The exhibition was previously on show in Jerusalem.

Rivkin-Brick

THE Museum is also showing a series of excellent photographs by Anna Riwkin-Brick, a Swedish photographer who did a book on Palestine some years ago and is now preparing one on Israel. She has taken her camera through Lapland, Greece and then Israel and brought back scenes of great beauty and a number of illuminating portraits.

Stamp of the Week

Planes are a vital link in Chile's postal services. They take letters over the towering Andes Mountains to the Argentine and on to Europe. In the Antarctic regions of Chile, too, planes take airmail to army and navy men and explorers manning bases in the ice and snow.

An early biplane is shown on this stamp from Chile. In the background is the outline of a new plane. The stamp is perforated 14, recess-printed in blue and white and costs 8d. (Express)

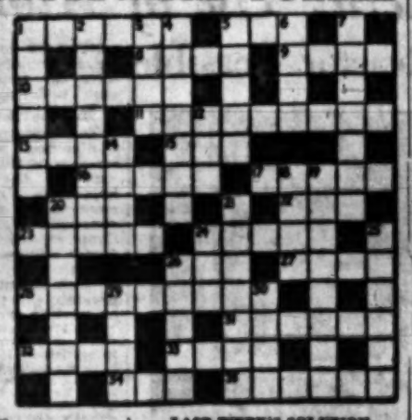
Independent Films to Be Financed by Columbia

HOLLYWOOD, —

The Columbia Pictures Corporation, has allocated $10m. for financing independent films in the U.S. and abroad.

The president of the company, Mr. Harry Cohn said it was its intention to supplement the studio's own productions with "the best independently made films we can attract." This is expected to prove a stimulus to independent producers.

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS.—1. Dan's in port. 5. Fennie from Sheerness. 9. What you owe. 10. Waste time in the bakery? 12. Popular game. 14. Emergency transport. 15. Slashing reductions. 17. Fairground lute? 18. Numerical title? 17. Arrived with a pound at the Zoo? 21. Fruitless bargain. 22. Deity. 23. May give you a smile! 24. Enough exercise for one day? 26. What a costermonger has to sell. 27. May be draughty round the edges. 28. Colour of a jealous woman? 31. They have fixed ideas. 32. Sacred land? 33. Appears to be more than a sea creature. 34. Decay? Nonsense! 35. Where East may meet West.

DOWN.—1. Straight. 2. Bedtime beverage. 3. It's just a notion. 4. Will rearm more than one man. 5. River tours, maybe. 6. Land of Handel, Bach, etc. 7. Walked in soldierly fashion. 12. Something to charge at. 14. Irritating part of point. 13. Managed to be a person short! 19. It's monotonous, of course. 20. Equality of weight? 21. Put on at feeding times. 24. Rabbit of note, we hear. 25. A slippery run. 26. May be hard to en-. 29. Largely ousted by modern plumbing. 30. Partly penniless.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS.—1. Precis. 5. Sup. 8. Show. 9. Hire. 10. Steals. 11. Elbow-room. 13. Oval. 15. Ten. 16. To-Kon. 17. Gated. 20. Don. 22. Rig. 23. Bergs. 24. F.A.-cups. 26. All. 27. Asia. 28. Spoon-feed. 31. Tunics. 32. Milk(sop). 33. Rats. 34. Sir. 35. Etched.

DOWN.—1. Pastor. 2. Elevator. 3. I-sle. 4. Shelter. 5. Swoon. 6. Fear. 7. Crooked. 13. (Big)Ben. 14. Long. 18. Aria. 19. Tin-smith. 20. Dauphin. 21. Pale-tte. 24. Fix. 25. Gassed. 26. After. 29. Oaks. 30. Dust.

CHESS

DECEMBER 10, 1954.

PROBLEM No. 845
By Lindgren, Sweden
1st Pr. B.C.F. Ty 1953/54

Kt4; Rb4; Ba5, Sb8; Pa2, d2, d5. (7)
Kb2; Pc4. (3)
White mates in 2ve

ENDGAME No. 96
A. Kazantsev, USSR
1st Pr. "Shachmaty in USSR," 1953

Ka3; Rb5; Bh5; Pa7, b3, d5, h6. (7)
Ka1; Qg2; Bg8; Pd7. (4)
White to play and win

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 840 (Gorali): 1.Kte2 — 2.Kt:g3x; 1. — Kte:e4 (Ktg:e4, Kte:c2, Ktg:e2, K:e4) 2.R:g7 (Kt4x4, Kt4x6, Re5, Re8).

ZAHAL CHAMPIONSHIP

The 1954 Zahal Championship will open in Tel Aviv on December 14. There was a triple tie in the semi-finals, between U. Greiner, A. Rosenberg and I. Shapira. A noteworthy feature in this tournament is the great number of newcomers who have distinguished themselves. The following game was played in the Air Force championship, which preceded the semi-finals:

Game No. 669
Dutch Defence

White: Weisman	Black: Greiner
1.d4 e6; 2.c4 f5;	3.Kt:c3 Ktf6;
4.Ktf3 Be7;	5.a3 b6; 6.Bb2 Bb7;
7.0-0 0-0;	8.Rel a6 9.b3 Qe8; 10.Bb2 d5;
11.c:d5 a:d5;	12.Qe2 Kt:e4; 13.Rad1 Ra6;
14.Td3 Qh5;	15.Kte2 Kd7 16.h3 Rad6;
17.Re6 B:e6;	18.d:e6 Kt:de6;
19.Ktf4 Qh6;	20.b4 K:d3; 21.R:d3 Rf7;
22.e6 Rfe7;	23.R:d5 B:d5;
24.Kt:d5 Q:e6;	25.Kt:e7+ R:e7; 26.a3 R87;
27.Rd1 R:d1;	28.Q:d1 Kf7;
29.Qd4 K:f6;	30.Qf4 Kte5. Drew agreed.

NEW MANAGEMENT IN HAIFA CLUB

In the General Meeting of the Haifa c.c. the following were elected to the new management: Dr. N. Zapler, Hon. President; D.R. Wertheim, Chairman; J. Birer, Secretary; A. Better, Hon. Treasurer; M. Mitwoch, member. Messrs. Zapler and Wertheim were nominated delegates to the I.C.F.

FORTHCOMING INTERNATIONAL EVENTS; USSR championship — in February (being at the same time the FIDE zonal tournament). BEVERWIJK (HOLLAND) ANNUAL: Pilnik (Argentina), O'Kelly (Belgium), Czernik (Israel), Toran, (Spain), Mills (Tug.), and the home players Prins, Donner, Kramer, Bergsma, Bouwmeester. PARIS; "Caissa" Christmas tournament, with Tartakower, Rafman, Simonovic, Popel, Czerniak (guest player) and others. YUGOSLAVIA—W. GERMANY: 10 board return match, on Dec. 19-22. HASTINGS: The young Soviet Masters Spaski and Korchnoi are probable candidates for the Premier Reserves. Also, Klaus Darga (W. Germany) who shared 1st place with Panno in the World Junior Championship.

Theatre Notes

Wild Duck Is Heavy Eating

Habimah: "The Wild Duck" by Henrik Ibsen. Hebrew by Yeshayahu Koshet. Produced and Directed by Sandro Malmquist.

AMONGST the things which Habimah can do best is capturing the mood of Ibsen and Chekov. Whenever this company ventures into these Scandinavian or Russian fields, the curtain goes up in an atmosphere which seems completely right. It is in keeping with the theatre's policy as well as its talents to present such prestige plays from time to time.

The Wild Duck, on the surface, should have been a good choice. Unlike many of Ibsen's plays, the problems presented do not seem archaic because of social changes and technological advances. A flamboyant, selfish and self-deceiving character such as Hyalmer Ekdal (Shimon Finkel) can be as real today as he was 65 years ago, and just a glance around can reveal many psychopathic fanatics such as Gregor Verlaa (Israel Becker) who are trying to reform their friends and their world.

Four Solid Hours

But a feast of four solid hours of Wild Duck, no matter how well dressed, beautifully garnished and faultlessly served cannot be easily digested. Sandro Malmquist has directed Habimah in past seasons with the same true touch of the artist as he displays in the present production. However, Mr. Malmquist has not learned the temper of the Israel audience. We are willing to sit through endless hours of speeches — political, eulogistic and memorial; but we like our drama stated in much more concise terms.

Mr. Malmquist's respect and admiration for Ibsen is evidently of the same nature as was Bernard Shaw's. He cannot bear to cut out a scene or even a line. Yet by this faithfulness to the text, he is destroying the very genius he wishes to preserve. For the first half of the play the audience was held enthralled by the development of the characters and the drama they were spinning. But by the time the real tragedy developed in a two hour act of endless speeches and meals, everyone waited restlessly for the delayed action shot which would release him from his seat.

All this is a pity, since Mr. Malmquist exercises a gratifying amount of restraint upon the actors, with the possible exception of Shimon Finkel, who overdid his clowning of the part of Hyalmer so that no one could accept any of his pats seriously. Israel Becker acted like a fugitive from The Witch Hunt, where he had played a strikingly similar role as an honest fanatic who believes that truth is absolute and no good can be based on a lie. Both Ina Govinsha as Gyna, Hyalmer's wife, and Ada Tal as Hedwig, his unfortunate daughter, play their parts with remarkable restraint. With Hedwig, this could have been very touching were it not for the fact that the tragedy was so long delayed. Gyna Ekdal, however, emerged completely colourless and unconvincing.

Yehoshua Bertonov was delightful as Hyalmer's old father, a man who lives in his own world of delusion. As Verlaa, the successful tycoon of industry, Shmuel Rodensky is good. Ari Kutai plays the part of Relling, the doctor whose opinions on life and human behaviour are remarkably advanced in the light of present-day psychology. Bat Ami plays the amiable Mrs. Sorbi with satisfying zest.

Yocheved Keshet evidently does not share Mr. Malmquist's reverence for the words of Henrik Ibsen. I do not often venture into the field of Hebrew etymology, but my tripe to the recently de-pointed poultry market definitely taught me that avaz is a goose and not a duck; and will in the sense indicated by the title should have been not pere but bar. "Barvaz Habar" would have been both correct and satisfyingly alliterative.

IDA. B. DAVIDOWITZ

BRIDGE

DIFFICULT TO HANDLE

By JERUSALEMITE

WE are indebted to Mr. A. P. Sheinwald of the New York "World Telegram" for today's story. The hand itself was played by Mr. Milton Ellenby, member of the world championship team.

Both sides vulnerable. South deals.

South	West	North	East
1S	Db	—	2D
3S	—	4S	—
—	Db	—	—
—			

West opened with the king of hearts and then shifted to a low club. Ellenby won with the jack, knocked out the ace of spades and won the club return with the queen. He next led a low trump to dummy's eight and returned a heart from dummy. East played the queen, in the hope that he could win the trick and lead a diamond through declarer. It was the right play for East to make, but it was just what declarer wanted.

South ruffed the queen of hearts and proceeded to lead out all his trumps. West didn't dare discard a club, since declarer could overtake his king with dummy's ace in order to cash dummy's last club. Nor could he afford to discard the ace of hearts while dummy still had the jack of that suit. Hence he desperately discarded the ace of diamonds, hoping that his partner had the king.

South promptly cashed the king of diamonds, squeezing West once more in hearts and clubs. Whatever West did, Ellenby was now sure to make his contract with an overtrick.

Radio Review

Yadin Takes Honours

THIS was Yosef Yadin's week over the air. With two tours de force — 'The Caine Mutiny' and 'The Emperor Jones' — he dominated the week's programmes.

'The Caine Mutiny' had recently been broadcast in three instalments. Last week, the three parts were given together. A two-hour feature is perhaps unprecedented over our radio. There will probably be differences of opinion regarding its advisability. There are those who enjoy a good, long broadcast, while others would impose maximum limits of an hour, or even 30 minutes. Certainly 'The Caine Mutiny' as a whole could not have been condensed much further without stultifying the entire plot. It is an epic story calling for epic treatment. Moreover, it is well proportioned and calculated to hold interest throughout. The scene after the court-martial was at one time in danger of anticlimax but managed to save itself through Yosef Yadin's acting. The experiment proved a success, and it is welcome news that Galei Zahal is to afford similar liberal treatment to Moshe Shamir's 'King of Flesh and Blood,' later this month.

Eugene O'Neill's 'Emperor Jones,' on the other hand, posed insuperable problems of radio adaptation. It is a highly interesting play, the tremendous power of which is to some extent diminished by the choppiness of its scenes. The necessity to indicate passage of time interferes with the illusion. On the radio, there is the further encumbrance of the visual nature of much of the proceedings, especially the hallucinations of the Negro fleeing in the jungle. The reading of stage directions as a running commentary proved far too severe a strain on the continuity of tension. An attempt could possibly have been made to describe the visions through Jone's mouth. In the event, the hard work invested in the production tended to be wasted.

The tom-toms were too distant and gentlemanly to impart the necessary ghostly terror, but many of the other effects were ingenious and telling. Yosef Yadin gave a fine performance as Emperor Jones. There were certain natural translation obstacles, but under the circumstances, the impression of the fascinating character of Jones proved remarkably close to the original.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS are due all round for the broadcast of the Piatigorsky concert. It is good to know that no red tape prevented the re-arrangement of an evening's programme to permit this relay. The radio seemed to sing with the mellow tone of the playing and besides the inevitable tribute to the *maestro*, a word of praise must be given to the engineers whose transmission was delicately balanced and faithfully reproduced.

Pick of Next Week's Listening: Music of John Ireland (tomorrow at 2); Mozart's "Titus" (tomorrow at 4.10); Round Table Discussion on Israel Sportsmen Abroad (Sunday at 9.30); J.M. Synge's 'Riders to the Sea' (Monday at 9.55); Brahms' 'Requiem' (Wednesday at 9.45).

AUDIO

* * *

TWO months have elapsed since 30 minutes were added to the morning and afternoon Arabic broadcasts of Kol Yisrael to give Arab listeners a clearer picture of what is going on in Israel.

The "Israel today" feature, daily analyses of the Hebrew press, a "listener's corner" with literary contributions from Israel Arabs and a doubled time allocation for messages to relatives across the border — all these have increased the attraction of Israel's Arab voice both here and abroad.

As for Kol Yisrael's Arabic tunes, the Jordan weekly, A-Sarech, reports that they are the most popular hits in Nablus. Despite the severe ban in Jordan on listening to the Israel station, the paper adds, barbers and cafe owners tune into Kol Yisrael's Arab music to attract customers.

Yet the programmes are still below the standard of the Arabic transmissions of the Voice of America, the B.B.C. and the N.E.A.B.S. The evening transmission, which is the most popular, might well be expanded, with more attention paid to the participation of Israel Arabs. The programmes ought to reflect their life and problems. The introduction of new elements and fresh voices would also seem to be indicated after seven years. Above all, the programmes need bringing up to date. Refresher courses for the station's staff would be useful, while announcers should be sent abroad for additional training.

WOT

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 491 M.; HAIFA: 240 M.; TEL AVIV: 32.5, 48.9 & 203 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME
491, 240, 48.9 & 32.5 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow); 8.30 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 9.15, 9.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m., 2.15 & 4.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 8.30 Service. 8.35 Exercises. 9.00 Musical Clock (R.). 7.15 Melodies (R.). 1.30 Close Down.

12.00 M. Music at Noon. 12.30 "Military Bands" (R.). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R.). 1.50 Light Fare. 2.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.30 Children's Hour. 4.50 Chess Corner. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Violin Concerto (Goldmark); Symphony No. 3 in F Major (Brahms). 7.00 Light Music (R.). 7.30 "To Old Limes & Memories." 8.00 Talk. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.30 Story. 8.50 Friday Night Concert: Symphony No. 3 in E flat major (Beethoven); Double-Concerto in A minor for Violin, Cello & Orchestra (Brahms); "Les Biches" Ballet Music (Poulenc). 10.30 Songs (R.). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.00 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R.). 9.00 Morning Concert: Works by Bach, Corelli, Mozart & Saint-Saens. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Symphony No. 3 (Mahler). Conductor Bruno Walter. 11.45 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R.). 1.00 Theatre and Films. 1.45 Classical Recordings. 2.00 Music of

SECOND PROGRAMME
468, 297, 225, 218, 48.9 & 32.5 M.

English News: 1.15 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS HOUR (32.2 M.; & 468 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Close Down. 8.45 p.m. Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Music Programme.

KOL HON LAGOLA (32.2 M.): Today: 11.15 p.m. Reading & News. 11.30 "On behalf of Israel." 11.45 "The Land." Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m. News and Programme Highlights. 11.45 The Week in the Knesset. 11.30 An Anthology of Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 218, 225 & 320 M.): Today: 4.30 Opening. 6.25 Bible Reading. 6.40 Concert. 7.30 This Week's French. 7.40 Opera. 8.20 News. 8.45 The Week in the World. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 4.30 p.m. ~~commercial~~ (sic) continued. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme in the News. 7.30 Music (R.). 8.30 News. 8.45 Folk Dances. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

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Steady Despite Hardships: These Stay

By Hadassah Bat Haim

IN an endeavour to prove that circumstances alone are not responsible for the return of many "Anglo-Saxon" immigrants, it was found that there is at least one consistency amongst those who stay, which was not in the replies of those who left.

"Of course we love England (or South Africa, or the U.S.), and the people there, but we couldn't possibly live there. That is not our land. This is." That is the one certain ground the settlers have for digging in their roots. The other reasons vary from a genuine zeal to build up Zion to a desire to escape relatives.

The hardships and inconveniences undergone by those who stay on are no less, and sometimes more, than those suffered by those who returned, nor are there differences in background, trade or education. Yet some stay, and some, after a longer or shorter period of struggle, go back. In an effort to find out why, the following questions were asked and answers received.

Family No. 1. Nita and Jack. Nearly 40's. He is a motor mechanic. Three children: Hanna, 13, Shmuel, 12, Rahel, 6.

Q. When did you come here?

A. We came at the end of '49. We were helped in our passage by the Jewish Agency and came to the *Beit Olim* in Haifa, where we stayed for 11 months.

Q. What made you come. Were you Zionists?

A. Not at all. We had hardly heard about Zionism, although we both came from fairly Orthodox homes. Our daughter was in Habonim, and it was really her idea. After the war we were restless, and Israel was very much in the news, so we took her suggestion seriously whereas at any other time we might not have done so. It was the War of Independence that brought home to us the fact that Judaism is something more than religion. We lived in Liverpool, where there was quite an anti-Semitic riot when reprisals were taken by the Jews against the British soldiers.

Q. What were your circumstances in England?

A. We lived in a small semi-detached house with three bedrooms and a garden, a telephone, and an Austin Seven. Jack was in business with two partners and we were quite comfortable.

Q. Are you better or worse off here?

A. I suppose physically we are worse off. Our situation has improved now, but at first it was very hard. After we left the *Beit Olim* — and that was no picnic — we got new housing on the outskirts of Acre. We had no electricity and very little water. Our neighbours were mostly from North Africa and we had little contact with them. The family beneath us had 12 children, two goats and a donkey, and all lived together. Our children were always fighting with theirs. Rahel became sick and had to go into hospital. Jack fell ill and was sent away. I tried to get a job, but the only thing I knew was housework so I did that for eight months, but even so we piled up a lot of debts. When Jack was better we managed to get transferred to a much nicer place where we got electricity quite quickly. I still have to work to pay off our debts but I hope to be able to stop soon. I would have been able to finish in March but Hanna was called up into the Army and we lost her wages.

Q. Can you speak Hebrew?

A. Well — I started learning a few times, and Jack is really making an effort this year although it's no joke after a day's work. I can tell you. Of course, the children speak perfectly. They'll have to be our interpreters.

Q. Would you like to go back?

A. Yes, for a holiday. We've just got our garden in order, there are actually vines in it, and bananas. That couldn't happen in Liverpool. By the time Shmuel needs to go to high school Hanna will be out of the Army and will help. I hope, unless she gets married, in which case it will be back into the kitchen for me. Jack should get an increase soon. It has had for him to work for a boss after being independent, but he's settled down now. Just look at the children. I wouldn't like them to go back to rain and fog and "Who Killed Christ." Besides, I couldn't imagine myself running around Liverpool in shorts...

Family No. 2

Family No. 2. Jean and Jonathan. Late 30's. He is a Chemist. Children: Tamar, 6, and Meir, 9.

Q. When did you come here?

A. Early 1950. We went to a kibbutz, but after a few months we realized that we were too old to adjust ourselves to communal life. Also, our daughter was very much affected by the sudden change. It didn't seem to affect the boy so much, but she developed a number of ailments that still haven't cleared up.

Q. What made you come. Were you Zionists?

A. I (Jonathan) was a member of a Zionist Youth organisation for a time, but I lost touch with it when we married, particularly as my wife had no interest in these matters. Only when the war started here, and so many of our young friends came to fight with Mahal, did we feel vitally concerned. A number of our friends came and settled here, and sent back glowing reports, and we followed them. After we left the kibbutz we lived in very bad circumstances and we were flooded out at the time of the heavy rains. I lost my job at this time and my wife went to work while I attended an Ulpan. We ran up a lot of debts which, we are still paying off, but at least we have a decent flat now, and I've got a job. Jean will have to go on working, at least for the present, as the children need such a lot of things.

Q. What were your circumstances in England?

A. I had a good job, we both had cars, and we lived in a large flat in a suburb of London, and employed a resident maid.

Q. Are you better or worse off here?

A. At the moment, worse, but the situation is improving.

Q. Can you speak Hebrew?

A. I can, thanks to my wife's sacrifices. She goes to evening classes and has picked up quite a lot from the children.

Q. Would you like to go back?

A. We have been back. Our relatives sent us tickets and would have been glad enough for us to stay there. We stayed for two months. The first month was wonderful. It was the time of strict rationing here, when we were living in a hut. After a month, we began to get restless despite the comparative luxury, and at the end of two, we talked and thought of nothing but our return here. We found we had nothing in common with our former group of friends. It was as though we spoke another language. Their lives are safe — they hear no shooting in the night — they live in what we would consider luxury, but their lives seem to be purposeless.

Came to Fight

The third person was a young man who wouldn't fill in a questionnaire. He came illegally to fight. Once out of the Army he tried kibbutz life, then building work, finally finished a Government course, living in a tent while he did so, with only sandals to cover his feet during a winter when snow fell. His stomach, spoiled in the Army, could not take the food that was served, so for most of the winter he lived on tea and rolls. His overcoat and extra blankets had been washed overboard from the illegal transport that brought him, on a nightmare journey that took 30 days (the last seven without water) from Marseilles to Haifa. Once he got a job he couldn't get a room and often he wandered around the street until after midnight looking for a bed. When he did get a room it took too much of his salary to allow him to eat properly, so he went back to tea and buns, rounded out with occasional parcels.

This was some time ago. Now, he is married and has a home, though it is only one room, and a stake in the country. Does he want to go back to England? Certainly not! He went back once and couldn't get away quickly enough. No, he is not a Zionist. Simply a man who feels that as there is at last a Jewish land, then the Jews ought to fight for it, and live in it.

It is too sweeping a statement to assert that it is the Ardest Zionists who go back. There are many people here who were active in the Zionist Movement formerly. But they are the intelligent ones: those who realized that Milk and Honey were not yet realities, but a vision which needs working for, and that the Jews are not a superior race, but much the same as any other. The wide-eyed idealists came, had their illusions shattered in the first bus queue, and went home embittered. The non-Zionist did better. They expected nothing and were grateful for the good signs.

It does seem that there is some fault to be found with our propaganda services, which leave so many people ill-informed about the true state of affairs in this country and, worse still, badly prepared for the circumstances in which they will probably find themselves.

'DEVIL'S BREAD'

By Marie-Therese Barreau

PONT-SAINT-ESPRIT, (NANA). —

THE mills of science grind slowly, but the results in the end are reassuring.

It is three years now since horror and agonizing death struck this little French village, and only today the book can be closed on the mystery of the "devil's bread" which made headlines throughout the world and brought the village to sudden prominence as a centre of morbid and scientific interest.

August 18, 1951, started out as just another fine summer day, with a Mediterranean blue sky. For Monsieur Briand, the local baker, there was no hint of disaster as he opened up his shop that morning and laid out his new-baked loaves on the counter.

- A man of 34, healthy and strong in the morning, was dead that evening after hours of convulsive suffering during which he had to be tied to his bed.
- A mother had to be separated from her 11-year-old son; armed with kitchen knives, they were trying to cut each other's throats.
- Mme. Martha Toulouse, ran like a madwoman to throw herself in the Rhone River, crying that she was followed by a herd of fantastic animals.
- Madame Rieu was caught by the leg as she tried to jump out of a window.
- Three others attempted suicide.
- Hallucinated victims—screaming about assassins, ghostfires and prehistoric animals — were carted off in ambulances to near-by hospitals in Nimes and Avignon.

In all, five people died and 200 were hospitalized within the next week. Some wound up in psychiatric clinics, wrapped in strait jackets. The village itself was turned into a place of hysteria and superstitious fear. Police moved in to help out the harassed and worried local gendarmes.

Some said that the village had been chosen as a testing ground for a secret bacteriological weapon to be used in the next war. Others recalled the Middle Ages and the epidemics of "burning sickness" that plagued entire cities. Still others believed that a brigade of devils had taken possession of the village, and that the only way out of this nightmare was to have it exorcized by the Bishop of Montpellier.

The scientific answer was less exciting perhaps: the victims had succumbed to some kind of poisoning. Investigation soon proved that the bread eaten that day was the agent which had carried the poison. But what was the poison, and how had it got into the bread? It took three years of scientific controversy to find the answer.

It was first argued that the miller of near-by Saint-Martin-la-Riviere, who supplied the local baker with wheat, was to blame. He had gathered scraps from the floor of his mill and had mixed it with the grain, said the police. Miller Maillet was promptly arrested and jailed.

Satisfying as it was to pin the blame on someone, this theory was strongly questioned and Monsieur freed in due course.

In the middle of 1952, the first ray of light was thrown on the case with the discovery that the "devil's bread of Pont-Saint-Esprit" even when moist, did not get mouldy. At this point, the scientists began talking about "fungicide," a substance soluble in water which in agriculture is used to protect seed.

At about the same time, the French Ministry of Health received a letter from a Swedish chemical firm. "The catastrophe might have been caused by a product which we manufacture," the letter said. "It is a combination of mercury and organic elements with a great fungicide power."

Although analysis of the bread revealed no traces of mercury, an exhaustive analysis of the remains of the victims did. The scientists were sure that they were on the right track, but one big snag to the fungicide theory still remained. The chemical was coloured red. If it had come into contact with white flour, wouldn't it have been obvious to the most near-sighted baker? Monsieur Briand assured the authorities that no red-tinged flour had gone into the fatal loaves.

The scientists tried an experiment. A small bag was filled with flour and soaked in a dish of the liquid. When the result was examined it was found that the bag had turned red, but the flour inside was still white. The dye had been filtered out by the cellulose fibres of the bag itself.

As final proof, the flour was fed to white mice. They died promptly with symptoms similar to those of the victims of Pont-Saint-Esprit.

Monsieur Briand, the baker of Pont-Saint-Esprit, has reopened his shop, but business is slow.

"Some of my customers have come back," he explains. "They try to be friendly. But I'm afraid that most of them take my bread and feed it to their animals."

W.M.A. Silver Jubilee

By Paul Kohn

THE Fourth National Conference of the Working Mothers Association, to be held at the Orah Hall in Haifa on December 19, will mark the Silver Jubilee of the organization. The W.M.A. was fittingly founded in the city that has also been the birthplace of the Histadrut and of Jewish industrial development. The year of the Arab riots ten working mothers got together to organize a kindergarten class that included 15 orphans whose fathers had died in the disturbances and whose mothers had to go to work. Each of the ten donated ten piastres and was pledged to bring in an additional ten mothers. Within one week, the W.M.A. numbered 100 members. To this day all ten founders, who include Mrs. Abba Khoushy, are indefatigable workers in the Association, which in Haifa alone includes 2,500 active members and 40 per cent of all Histadrut wiv...

Each stage of the development of the Yishuv brought problems which the W.M.A. met successfully. The "Omna" home, now housing 150 orphan babies and children up to the age of six in a beautiful house built on Mt. Carmel with a $60,000 contribution from the Pioneer Women of Canada, was first established after the bloody riots of 1936-39. Today it boards the children of fallen soldiers, of families that have no means to care for them. Many of the tots are foundlings, and there is a number of Arab children.

The same period brought the opening of the Halissa kindergarten for the children of stone masons from Kurdistan, whom the shooting prevented from reaching their regular playground on the other side of the bridge. It was such a success that the people from Kurdistan on the town side of the bridge asked for a kindergarten too, and the W.M.A. duly arranged it for them.

Ahuz Bet created a new line of activity. The Mothers met newcomers at the beaches with warm clothes, hot drinks and sandwiches. In camps such as Atlit, the newcomers were made to feel that the rest of the Yishuv was not forgetting them. The W.M.A. sold the immigrants' needlework and other handicrafts. For pregnant mothers brought here from Cyprus to have their children while their husbands remained at camp, the Association saw to it that each received a bouquet of flowers, and arranged *Brit Milahs* and other necessities.

War of Independence veterans who fought in Haifa tell how the Mothers were in front-line positions with hot meals like clockwork, morning, noon, and night. They formed the first soldiers' clubs, giving food and entertainment, and putting up servicemen with member families. For Pesach 1948, the W.M.A. resolved to provide the troops with a festive meal and bought 2,500 chickens, but by the time they were cooked, Haifa had been freed and the front was a long way off...

In 1951, the year of the heavy rains, the Korat Gag (Offer a Roof) project was inaugurated, sending scores of ma'abara children to private families for the winter. To the camps themselves, the W.M.A. brought food, blankets, and warm clothes.

Indeed, since the inception of the State, the organization's expansion has been most rapid and its activities most extensive. They now look after 1,500 children in and around Haifa, arranging girls' vocational courses accompanied by some general education. The parents are not always keen to have their daughters "waste" their time, and although the Mothers and the Instructors visit them and try to explain, they remain unconvinced until their girls bring home their first bulky pay packet. Then everything turns out all right.

The lack of adequate funds has never stopped all these activities. The W.M.A. is an organization that works under its own steam. Just last week 200 Mothers worked from morning to midnight all week long to man the Association's bazaar at the Workers' Restaurant. It was an unprecedented success. Thousands of visitors wandered through the brightly-lit bazaar, and apparently dug into their pockets too, for receipts totalled IL.40,000, which will just about wipe out the deficit accumulated over the years.

The Haifa Chapter's immediate plans call for the establishment of additional branches, and for "Operation Downtown." Groups of Mothers will patrol the lower city and the port alleys for girls and children in need of care, and direct these pre-delinquents into useful activities and a fuller life.

Toys Are Needed

There is a feeling of excitement throughout the land — for the children (and adults) who give to the Toy Fund, are doing it gladly — and those who wait to receive them are eagerly expectant. Help us duplicate the above scene wherever there is a need. Only 10 days left to Hanukka. Photo by Schlesinger

SAADIA Sharabi is the head of a family of 13. Two wives and their children share a one-room house. It could be said that he shouldn't have so many wives and children. The fact is that they are there. His neighbours, newcomers from Yemen, are all blessed with large families. They could be made an asset to society. It depends...

Except for the short period of the groundnut season, when there was plenty of work, Saadia works 10 to 12 days a month. How does he make ends meet? He doesn't.

The children who are big enough to walk go to the Shokhunat Eliezer school. There 250 youngsters share two wooden huts. Ceiling and walls are still marked by last year's downpour.

The 42 pupils sit in a dim, narrow room. Broken benches, split plywood desks. A fragment of a blackboard. Six pupils share one book. There is no recreation room. There are no games, no toys for the younger ones. Saadia's children make mud pies, and for want of something better to do they throw mud-balls in each other's faces.

No electricity in this school. Afternoon shifts can study only until it gets dark. Up to a month ago the children had to walk 300 metres to get a drink of water. A water pipe has been laid now, but there is no tap. It was promised weeks ago. Neither teachers nor children can afford to buy one.

Close to the school there is a wooden skeleton held together with sack-cloth, card-board, and pieces of plywood. There are large spaces between the various materials. The structure has no roof, and the door does not close properly. This is the toilet for 250 children. There is no water.

The youngsters don't much like the school. Even so — during the rainy season, when the ground is transformed into a sea of mud, they walk there rather than remain in their overcrowded homes all day.

At least 60 pupils have tuberculosis. The rest are undernourished, and suffer from minor maladies which could be checked if there was enough trained personnel.

Children of six took part in the groundnut harvest. More than half the school was empty. "Why did no one stop them?"

"The village council wouldn't. How can I?" said the headmaster. "The children also spat and threw stones at us when we tried to stop them from going."

Saadia's children have aged prematurely. There are wrinkles under their large shiny eyes. They work, worry, live in want, like their elders. There is not much difference between them. Saadia doesn't read or write. Why should his children? They must face reality.

Find toys and wagons for the little ones, balls and games for their older brothers and sisters. Not so much to you — a great deal for them.

G. AXELRAD

Lowly Cabbage Served Regally

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

THE lowly cabbage which in "Maggie and Jiggs" funnies was ever too plebeian to be suffered, has stepped out of its humble role to serve with the finest fare. This vegetable, which is cheap and plentiful, is the easiest of all varieties to murder by overboiling in the pot, and also one of the best to dress up for special occasions. I'll give you the recipes I've jotted down at gala dinners abroad:

Stuffed Cabbage

This recipe comes from an American Ambassador's board. With some alteration (to meet Israel problems) I recommend it to you:

1 medium head of cabbage, ½ kilo chopped meat, 1 cup dried breadcrumbs; 2 tbsps. water; 1 beaten egg; ½ cup melted margarine or other fat; Herbs.

Cook the whole cabbage in boiling salted water for ten minutes. Remove and cut out centre. Chop fine the cabbage leaves removed from centre. Add to them the ground meat and breadcrumbs sprinkled with water, the beaten egg and melted fat. Season to taste with salt, savory and basil (in Israel use parsley, and just a hint of thyme or sage, if you can't get the other herbs). Place this stuffing in the hollowed out cabbage and tie it securely in a cheesecloth. Place in a baking dish with enough water to cover the bottom of the pan, and add a little meat drippings. Cover the cabbage with greased paper and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven. Baste frequently with the liquid in the pan.

Waldorf Salad

The Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York serves this as its special salad, which all the world has come to copy.

1 cup diced apples; 2 cups chopped cabbage; ½ cup nuts (walnuts preferred, but you can use groundnuts); 1 cup celery, cut; ½ cup mayonnaise mixed with sour cream.

Mix all together. Serve on lettuce.

Cabbage in Sour Cream

New Orleans, famous for its food throughout the U.S., dished this up for me in a restaurant with thick carpets and soft music. In Israel I've made it with *lebenia* to dilute the sour cream. Make your own proportions of this ingredient.

1½ kilos cabbage, about; ½ cup cold water; 2 cups lebenia mixed with sour cream; 2 tbsps. margarine; ½ cup flour; ½ cup vinegar; ½ cup sugar; Salt to taste.

Shred cabbage and add water. Cook in frying pan for five minutes. Drain off excess liquid. Add sour cream mixture and margarine. Blend flour, vinegar and sugar and stir in. Cook 3 minutes more. Add salt. Serve hot.

Choux Rouges
(or Red Cabbage)

The French cook their cabbage as subtly and delightfully as they do asparagus, with wonderful results. I had this in Le Bois de Boulogne, served from a chafing dish at the table.

Soak four cups of finely shredded red cabbage in ice water for an hour and then drain. Chop two or three onions, and brown lightly in two tablespoonfuls of butter, adding a little salt. Add three chopped apples (in Israel use more cabbage and fewer apples) and cook five minutes. Now put in the cabbage and one cup of water and one tablespoonful of brandy. Cook for an hour until thoroughly done. Stir often, adding one-third of a cup each of vinegar and sugar. Cook ten minutes longer and serve hot.

Harvest Glow

It was in Chicago, at a home with Gobelins on the walls, that I was served this exciting-looking dish:

2 packages lemon jelly powder, 2 cups hot water, 2 tbsps. vinegar, 1 tsp. salt, 1 cup grated carrots, 1 cup finely shredded cabbage, ½ cup chopped celery stalk, Mayonnaise.

Dissolve jelly powder in hot water. Add vinegar and salt. Chill until slightly thickened. Season carrots and cabbage and celery with salt and fold into slightly thickened jelly powder. Turn into mold. Chill until firm. Unmold on crisp lettuce and garnish with mayonnaise.

Chopped Beef in Cabbage

This is a treat my mother used to make and I find that almost every nation has a similar dish with some other name and slightly different nuance. It goes a long way economically too.

½ kilo chopped beef, 1 cup cooked rice (pinch the kids' ration!), ½ cup breadcrumbs, 2 eggs, 1 grated onion, 1 clove minced garlic, cabbage leaves, tomato sauce, Salt and pepper.

Soak the cabbage leaves in hot water for a few minutes to make them pliable. Season the meat with salt, pepper, onion and garlic. Add the rice, crumbs, egg. Place a portion of the mixture into each cabbage leaf, roll up and tuck under, envelope-fashion, so that the meat cannot fall out. Place in a kettle. Pour a little oil over top. Cover with thin tomato sauce or cut up tomatoes or puree to which fat, garlic, salt, pepper, a bay leaf, and a little flour to slightly thicken, have been added. Cook gently for two hours until the rolls are well roasted.

Plain Cabbage Salad

With all this glamour for the cabbage, here's a dish of the plain garden variety that I like as well as any. Just chop the cabbage, or slice thin with a bread knife. Add chopped celery and chopped onion. Season with salt and pepper. Dress with oil.

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Brighter Hanukka Shopping

Fashion Headlines
MADE by ZEDAK with their exclusive knitwear for men. They've the biggest selection of styles and patterns, newest of all the star and diamond relief design. The Golfer, a novel jacket zipped up the front straight through the turtle neck, comes in many bright colours and looks feminisely handmade. For dress, to be worn with dark suits, men prefer Zedak's tweed vests. Zedak Knitwear, identified by the blue-red label, is stocked by leading men's outfitters.
★
Effectively Tempting
STYLED in the mood of flattering silhouettes, MARY SIEDNER & CO's ((32A Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv), "La Boutique" collection, shows the new trends most effectively. Particularly tempting are this year's tweeds in all-purpose suits. Moreover, their things are carefully tailored, streamlined to go 'round the clock, and of wonderful materials. Mary Siedner's party frocks are justly exciting.
★
Nothing To Do But Enjoy It
We guarantee you this will be one of your pleasantest indoor winters if you bring a FRIEDMAN Heating Stove into your home. It will keep your rooms warm and cosy at all times. Friedman stoves neither smoke nor smell, and are so easy to operate. It is a pleasure to come home to your Friedman Stove!
Enjoy The Luxury
IT'S a luxury you are well able to enjoy that really isn't luxurious at all. It's something so practical you'll even wonder how you ever did without it. For your own bank account with the PALESTINE DISCOUNT BANK is so much more convenient, and so much safer than carrying sums of money about with you. DISCOUNT BANK BRANCHES found all over the country.
★
There's News In Coats
DEEP draped shawl collars, novel button treatments, oversize patch pockets, and above all the new tweeds, corduroys and woolleys, make coat news this season. ROVELLA, Princess Mary Avenue, Jerusalem, has a major collection of charming models. From the slim skirt to a box pleat or back fullness one, they have them all and suits with snugly fitted jackets or trim cinched waist, varying from hip to finger-tip length.
★
Goot Eating
PLANNED around the week you can more than surprise — really overwhelm the family — with the variety of delicious dishes you turn up all based on FRIONOR Fish Fillet. Quality Frionor, fresh frozen with all the goodness sealed in, is the housewife's answer to balanced menus. Ask for FRIONOR — make sure the packet carries the name stamped in blue.

LONDON LETTER

By OLIVIA MANNING

Short Stories and New Plays

The short story in England suffers from a lack of markets. Writers, like all manufacturers of goods, are stimulated by the knowledge that their produce is in demand. When a new periodical starts up — like the old, very good but short-lived "New Stories" of the '30s — and writers are encouraged to contribute short stories, a sudden spate of brilliant stories, often of permanent value, is produced. What becomes of that material when, as at present, there is no demand? No doubt it is diverted into the novel in progress. But a few writers doggedly continue writing the stories they want to write and publishing them in book form. Sales are said not to be high, but to the connoisseur of the short story they give great pleasure.

We must thank C.H.B. Kitchin, the noted author of 'Birthday Party' and a famous detective novel called 'Death of my Aunt,' for a delightful collection of stories, some of which are quite terrifying. 'Jumping Joan' (Secker & Warburg, 12/6). Every tale in this book is in some way strange, macabre or uncanny. The title story is of a modern witch bent on destroying a modern saint with the power of healing by faith. 'The Mass' is a ghost story with more atmosphere than a dozen ordinary ghost stories, while the most sinister in all its implications, and most tense, is 'No Nice Tea in the Summer-House' which tells of an unhappy homosexual, looking for love and understanding, who only finds death at the hands of an escaped, insane murderer. After these three remarkable excursions into horror, the stories tend to tail off, but, as Groucho says, they can't all be good, and on the whole the collection is very good indeed.

One of the most interesting and important books of the moment is a reprint, "The Craft of Fiction," by Percy Lubbock (Cape, 12/6) which established itself as a permanent textbook for students of fiction as soon as it appeared in 1921. In this work, which makes pertinent analysis of such great novels as 'War and Peace,' 'Madame Bovary' and 'The Ambassadors,' there is an authoritative study of the methods of famous novelists that should be studied by every young person who has the impulse to write imaginative works.

Wife Cures Husband

The Golder's Green Hippodrome is a famous theatre chiefly because it is the last port of call for an 'on tour' play on its way to the West End. Recently it was more than usually packed for the advent of the brilliant comedian, Naunton Wayne, in an uproariously funny new play called "It's Different for Men." What is different? It is the old story. Naunton Wayne, a schoolmaster who has greatly increased his income by writing progressive books about sex, thinks he is justified in having girl friends while expecting his wife to remain faithful to him. The girl friends are very gay, dressed in scanty but brilliant garments, and not from the educated classes.

When the play opens, Naunton Wayne and his headmaster, a dry and pompous bore, are being considered for the headmastership of a progressive co-educational school at the princely salary of £5,000 a year. Both are eager to obtain the post, and Naunton has the advantage of being a married man. This is his wife's opportunity. She feels he would scarcely be safe in a co-educational school and, apart from that, she sees her chance of revenge. At the meeting with the school governors, she arrives with the look, dress, accent and manners of one of her husband's girl friends. Her wretched husband is thunderstruck, but the elderly male governors, especially the dean, are completely charmed.

Needless to say all ends well, after three acts in which the dialogue and situations are as funny as anything on the stage at the moment.

Jonah and the Whale

A new play-reading society has started up calling itself 'The Play Forum,' its aim to draw attention to new plays or unusual older ones that have seldom been staged. Several distinguished stage personalities give their Sunday evenings to joining in these readings. Last week, interest was chiefly centred on the world *premiere* of Wolf Mankowitz's new little play "It Should Happen to a Dog." Mankowitz, with his intimate knowledge of the East End Jewish world, its near-Yiddish idiom and its distinctive humour, has made a considerable name for himself with several amusing books and with a delightful short play, "The Overcoat," which was played to perfection by the well-known Jewish actors David Kossof and Alfie Bass.

"It Should Happen to a Dog," a modern interpretation of the misfortunes of Jonah and the whale, was especially written for these actors and they played it delightfully, keeping the audience in continual laughter.

HISTORY OF ZIONISM

HA-TENUAH HA-ZIONIT BE-HIT-PATHUTA (The Development of the Zionist Movement.) By Y. Gruenbaum. Vol. IV. — Zionist Organization.-Mass, Jerusalem. 294 pp.

Yitzhak Gruenbaum, the militant Zionist leader of Polish Jewry during the hiatus between the two world wars, has made an important contribution to the history of the movement by devoting himself to the publication of this handbook.

Originally begun as a series of lectures for youth leaders and teachers, the later volumes have been expanded. Volume Four covers the period from World War I until the Balfour Declaration. In its pages one follows the *Yishuv* in the waning days of Turkish rule, emphasis being placed upon the serious dangers aroused by Aaronsohn's "espionage" and, on the other hand, the problem of the Jewish Legions on the Palestine Front.

Parallel with the history of the *Yishuv* are the developments in the Diaspora. The material on Poland is, of course, particularly authoritative, and the internal strife between Zionist and anti-Zionist forces there enlightening. For example, we learn of the unholy coalition between Polish Orthodox Hassidim and the Assimilationists against the Zionist demands for national rights, a policy which eventually split the ranks of the Hassidim, bringing a section into the Zionist camp. Of interest, too, is the story of the Zionist movement during the Russian revolutions, how enthusiasm ran high in the February days but later was curbed by Bolshevism. The background of the Balfour Declaration is well sketched, but that is familiar ground.

Gruenbaum has decided that this volume is to be his last, for his personal role in the period which follows will make it difficult for him to continue writing objectively. This is to be regretted, for we need a complete Zionist history by one who has been in the front ranks. What needs criticism in the present volume is the over-abundance of conference speeches and the absence of titles. It was something which the earlier volumes did not lack.

Worth mentioning is Dr. Israel Klausner's thorough bibliography. From it we learn that there is no other general work in Hebrew on the Zionist movement and that, surprisingly, the most thorough modern work is in Yiddish, Zineman's "Die Geschichte Fun Zionism," Vol. II, 1904-1948, published in Paris, 1949.

DOV VARDI

FRANZ ROSENZWEIG'S LEGACY

1886—1929

Looking back at Germany's Jewry before the Apocalypse, three unforgettable faces rise from the shadows: Karl Wolfskehl, in whose poems the "Voice" spoke to his people; Nehemiah A. Nobel, the rabbi of Frankfurt, whose religious genius inspired a whole generation; and Franz Rosenzweig, whose Promethean valour became a legend in his lifetime. The rabbi, grown in Jewish tradition and its faithful keeper, and the young thinker who had to re-conquer his allegiance to Judaism by himself, had one thing in common — an instinctive distrust of accepted formulas and a deep-rooted urge to discover life behind letters, truth behind appearances, the perennial newness of the ancient heritage.

Twenty-five years ago, on December 9, 1929, a fortnight before his 43rd birthday, Franz Rosenzweig closed his eyes. For eight years he had been confined to the attic of a friend's house, afflicted by a pernicious form of sclerosis which slowly deprived him of the movements of his body, of the use of his hands, and of speech. Yet that same attic, which was so strikingly different from the luxury of his parental home in Cassel, became the scene of one of the great miracles of our time.

Mind Conquers Fate

All through the week as on the Sabbath day, when his friends used to assemble for prayers, the walls of his book-lined sitting-room witnessed what our liturgy calls "the wonders of every day, evening, morning and noon." Here, with the untiring, almost superhuman help of his young wife, and in circumstances which defy description, he continued his creative work, fully conscious of his fate, but not allowing it for one moment to force him into passive acceptance.

In the same year in which the first symptoms of the disease appeared, his greatest work, "Stern der Erloesung" ("Star of Redemption") was published. It had been preceded by the two volumes of "Hegel and the State," and his memorable appeal for Jewish education in Germany, but also by his great correspondence with Eugen Rosenstock, who had become a Christian, on Judaism and Christianity. Three years earlier, Rosenzweig himself had been on the verge of conversion, and the story of the Yom Kippur experience that changed him forever is one of the most moving chapters of his life.

His mental alertness and productive power, not to forget his sense of humour, were fully maintained to the very end. No one who reads the learned annotations to his translation of Yehuda Halevi's poems, or the numerous articles and reviews he wrote in those years, can imagine today under what conditions they were conceived and put on paper. A still greater effort, and one that would have taxed the intellectual power of any scholar in the fulness of his health, was achieved when, in 1925, he began his collaboration with Martin Buber on a new German translation of the Bible which reached the book of Isaiah a month before his death.

The Man and the Work

Rosenzweig was the last great thinker German Jewry has produced. Much has been written about him, but anyone desirous to learn more about the man and his work can do no better than read a new book, "Franz Rosenzweig. His Life and Thought" (Farrar, Straus & Young, New York, 400 pp. $6). Its author, Dr. Nahum N. Glatzer, now Associate Professor at Brandeis University, was closely attached to Rosenzweig, and few, if any, could have been better qualified to write this book.

The first part gives a factual and comprehensive biography. It is a majestic story, told with the detachment of the historian, but with a noticeable undertone of the affection owed to a great friend and tutor. As the first complete and authoritative record of Rosenzweig's life, its value can hardly be overestimated.

Of equally great importance is the second part of the book, a careful and highly instructive selection from the works themselves. Those familiar with "The Star," the "Collected Writings," and the "Letters" will admire the plan of this "anthology." Others will find in it the best introduction to the work itself, to a world of "New Thinking" indeed, full of new discoveries, but also of brilliant aphorisms on philosophy and religion, on art and politics and the Jewish way of life — testimony of an indomitable spirit, a new "Guide of the Perplexed."

E.M.

Behind Cabinet Doors

By KENNETH HARRIS

DIARY WITH LETTERS — 1931-1950. By Thomas Jones. — Oxford University Press. 30/-.

Now 84 years old, and still remarkably keen-minded and quick-witted, Dr. Thomas Jones, better known as "T.J." was secretary, later chairman of the Pilgrim Trust, and before that deputy Secretary of the Cabinet — a civil service, non-political post.

He became an intimate adviser and friend of two Prime Ministers, Lloyd George and Stanley Baldwin, and also worked for two more, Bonar Law and Ramsay Macdonald. Some of Baldwin's speeches, now regarded as among the masterpieces of Prime Ministerial oratory, are believed to have come largely from the mind, if not pen, of "T.J." We do know for certain from his diary that Baldwin visited him a great deal to pick his creative, as well as critical, mind.

Abraham Flexner's Wisdom

Anyone who wants to have a peep behind the scenes of British foreign and domestic policy between 1931 and 1939 could do no better than read this book. "T.J." not only knew the Prime Ministers and their Cabinets; he knew, and was held in high regard by dozens of the most important people in Britain. He was one of the most frequent of all visitors to Cliveden, the home of American-born Lady Nancy Astor, and mingled intimately with the Cabinet Ministers, American Ambassadors and scholars, Commonwealth Premiers and European leaders who discussed high policy in the famous country house on the banks of the Thames.

To my mind, the most memorable thing about the book is the keenness and boldness of judgment displayed in the series of letters written to "T.J." throughout the thirties by an American — Dr. Abraham Flexner, the distinguished American scholar and educationist. Dr. Flexner was the first head of the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies, and a leader in the movement of the early 'thirties by which Americans sought to take intellectual refugees persecuted in Germany to United States universities.

Flexner had a lot in common with "T.J." Both had fundamentally non-political minds which sought not to possess but to steer power. Both became the advisers of rich men and persuaded them to spend millions on public trusts and foundations of an educational nature. Both, incidentally, share remarkable energy and health. Flexner, a Kentuckian by birth, is still active at the age of 88.

I could quote hundreds of words from Flexner's letters to "T.J." from 1931 onwards, warning him not to be taken in by the statements, promises or actions of the Nazis and describing the essential nature of their regime, what it was doing at home and what it would inevitably seek to do abroad. Flexner denounced Lloyd George's reassuring newspaper articles made after his visit to Hitler in 1936, in terms which then must have sounded positively rude, but which now seem mild as well as true and thoroughly justified.

"They make a desert and call it peace," wrote Flexner. "That is what the Nazis have done in Germany, and for that one day they will surely pay the penalty. 'Blood will have blood.' It is just a question of time."

It is interesting to look through the pages of this book and see how the greatest vision and the boldest, keenest reading of the times came from an American. *(Copyright)*

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

"Any study of Mozart as man and artist," wrote Pitts Sanborn, "brings one back to our initial thesis that he owed all to the unfathomable and inscrutable largess of Mother Nature in collaboration with the intelligent and inexorable training imposed by an earthly father." Alfred Einstein in his scientific study of "Mozart," the man, the artist and his times, has not failed to take that thesis into account and has subjected the musical genius to the most minute examination. (Sifriyat Poalim, IL.6.500. Hebrew by Yitzhak Hirschberg).

Israel Efros, the American Hebrew poet, seeks a hidden connection between two trends in universal history which the world has witnessed in a very short period: passing from the zenith of victory and triumph to the nadir of unexampled confusion; while the hitherto dormant Jewish people have passed from a phase of extreme inactivity to a victorious struggle for sovereignty. The statement of the problem and the proffered solution are given in "Goral u'Fit'om" (Destiny and Suddenness, Mosad Bialik). Efraim A. Lisitzky, another American poet, whose "B'Oholei Kush" was discussed in these columns not long ago, now reappears with "Bama'alot uvaMoradot" (Ascents and Descents, Dvir) in which he expresses some facets of his personal experiences.

Mosad Bialik has also produced the second part of "Eretz Yisrael" (The Land of Israel, IL.9.-), in collaboration with the Israel Archaeological Society), a study of geography and antiquities dedicated to the memory of M.D. Cassuto.

From Hell to Home

"N'urim baShemesh" (Youth in the Sun, Sifriyat Poalim, IL.2.800) is a study by Rivka Gorfine of the youth who arrived in this country during World War II, who struck root here and became part of the warp and woof of Israel's labour community.

There is not much to add to the discussion by Lord Russell, who gave up his position for the right to speak out, and his catalogue of the Nazi war crimes as set out in his "Pigul—Tzlav HaKeresa" (The Scourge of the Swastika, Sifriyat Poalim, IL.2.800) will no doubt be closely perused and compared with other sources by the Hebrew reader.

From Am Oved comes "N'tivim Me'elarim" (Unknown Paths), by Yani Avidor, an erstwhile farmer who reluctantly put away his plough to go out and succour those who wanted to land on the soil of this country. As the title indicates, it is the tale of "illegal immigration" only a short ten years ago, when men, women and children, fleeing the Nazi lash and the general sufferings of total war, were directed to this asylum by way of the desert and the sea.

"Darko Shel Adam" (A Man's Way, Am Oved) collected by H. Eiger, is not so much a tale of Man's listless wandering as of his ordered methods of transportation by road, rail, sea and air, with a comparative study of ancient and present-day roads.

M. H.

. . . and Foreign

It is a pleasant experience this week to survey the new pocket books available, many of them firmly bound volumes which can be kept in a library for years. Particularly welcome are the English Penguins. These include Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina" (875 Pr.); Dostoyevsky's "The Devils" (875 Pr.); Zola's "Germinal" (615 Pr.); the poems of Keats and Tennyson (440 Pr. each), and of Wordsworth and Lawrence (350 Pr. each); two excellent anthologies of poetry, including poems from Chaucer to Hardy (700 Pr.). I do not need to stress the value of these purchases.

The Americans have also produced some new paperbacks without beautiful ladies on the covers but with firm bindings on the spines, called the Pocket Library and costing 455 Pr. each. Fear of indignant letters and of broken friendships prevents my repeating my opinion of Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights"; I merely mention that this sensational "drammer of illicit passion" is available in this series. So is Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice"; the problem of whether Mr. Darcy will stoop to Miss Bennett is somewhat nauseating to modern nostrils, but Miss Austen was certainly a master — or is it mistress?—of English prose.

Another new product is called "Royal Giants," selling at 650 Pr., large in size, well bound and even carrying a coloured picture both front and back. Zweig's "Case of Sergeant Grischa" is a memorable book from the First World War; it lacks much of the speed and punch of the fiction inspired by World War II, but it far excels recent war novels in penetration and profundity. Once again we realize how callow are the roars of our modern young lions, how superficial the trials of our new mutineers.

Another of these "Royal Giants" is "Allan Quartermain" and "King Solomon's Mines," published as one volume (650 Pr.): I still prefer the mighty exploits of Rider Haggard's heroes to those of Superman.

The experts insist that Flaubert's "Madame Bovary" (Cardinal, 455 Pr.) is one of the greatest novels ever written. On the other hand Cardinal has also published a pocket edition of the incomparable "Huckleberry Finn" (455 Pr.), which I recommend enthusiastically. Vicki Baum's "Grand Hotel" (Cardinal, 455 Pr.) is slick and interesting reading.

PHILIP GILLON

ENGLISH BIBLE STUDIES

THE BIBLE, Historical, Social and Literary Aspects of the Old and New Testaments, described by Christian Scholars and published by "The Times," London. 1/-.

Quite apart from its priceless spiritual content, the Authorised Version of the Bible stands supreme as one of the great formative influences in English literature.

However, in 300 years, the idiom of the language has changed, and if we in Israel feel the tragedy of the lack of a Bible in every home, we are not alone. In Britain, too, churchmen of every denomination have for years been preparing a new translation of the Bible in modern language and this should be ready within a few years, possibly by 1958. The work is being done by an array of scholars of great reputation in Masoretic and exegetic circles.

It was therefore an inspiration for "The Times" of London to have produced a special supplement on the historical and literary aspects of the Bible, contributed by the men who are preparing the new modern version of the Sacred Text. The result is an anthology of scholarship and ideas the importance of which may be underrated only because it appears in newspaper form, albeit as a supplement of "The Thunderer." But when one has articles by Norman Snaith on the "Word of the Old Testament," by the veteran S. H. Hooke on "Bible in the Light of Archaeology," by Manchester's Rowley on the "Literary Growth of the Old Testament," by Basil Willey on the "Social Influence of the Bible," by C. H. Dodd on "Hebrew and Greek Ideas in the Bible" and by "The Times" music critic on "Music and the Bible," then one has richness indeed.

New Testament students will also find a broad range of articles of abiding interest. The whole is profusely illustrated with maps, diagrams, photostats of documents, and other pictures.

This is a worthy offering towards the better understanding of "the most valuable thing that this world affords. Here is wisdom; this is the Royal Law; these are the lively oracles of God."

A.S.

Soviet Borderlands

THE FORMATION OF THE SOVIET UNION (Communism and Nationalism, 1917-1923). By Richard Pipes.—Harvard University Press. 359 pp. $4.50.

This is, in the words of the author, the history of the disintegration of the old Russian Empire and the establishment on its ruins of a multinational Communist state, the USSR. Its main emphasis is on the national movements in the borderlands, and on the relations between them and the Communist movement. It is undoubtedly the definitive study of the borderlands areas during the short period of their independence (1918-21), hardly likely ever to be superseded.

The scientific apparatus of the work is truly impressive. Most of the sources are now available only in the Soviet Union (where such a book could not be written for obvious reasons), and in the Meccas of Soviet research, such as Harvard and the Hoover library in Stanford, California.

Perhaps the most fascinating episode described in the book is the case of Sultan Galiev, the leading Muslem Communist in Russia in the early period of Soviet rule, who taught that the economic inequalities of the world could be eradicated not by a victory of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, but by the establishment of the hegemony of the backward areas over the industrialised ones. Had Sultan Galiev not been purged 30 years ago, he and his theory would come handy in some of the Arab and Asian countries in 1954. Like books, theories too have their fates.

E. LAQUEUR

A Karl Marx Letter

Revolution in Russia as the outcome of the "Oriental Crisis" was foreseen in a letter from Karl Marx to a gynaecologist friend, Prof. W. A. Freund of Breslau.

The original of this letter, which has only been published once before, in the German social-democratic paper "Vorwaerts" is in the possession of Mrs. Hermann Struck, Haifa, widow of the painter, to whom it was given by Wolfgang Heine, the Socialist leader.

In the first part of the letter, dated London, January 21, 1877, Marx refers to his "Anti-Duehring" and informs his friend that his daughter has translated a work by Deliou on "The Epic Element in Shakespeare;" he also asks for particulars of another work on Shakespeare, one of his favourite subjects.

The last part of the letter, reads in translation:

The 'Oriental Question' (which will end with revolution in Russia, whatever the outcome of the war against the Turks) and the roll-call of the social-democratic fighting forces in the Fatherland will probably keep convinced the German cultural Philistines (that there are more important things in the world than Richard Wagner's music of the future.

Publications Received

Bentwich N., For Zion's Sake (Biography of J.L. Magnes.) Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia.

Saltis S., (ed.), The Sacred Book of Maccabees. Harper, New York.

Lipton S., The English Legend of Heinrich Heine. Bock, New York.

Pollit H., Les faubourgs d'Athènes. Gallimard, Paris.

Riley M.W., Riley J.W., Toby J., Sociological Studies in Mass Analysis. Rutgers University Press, New Jersey.

Rabbi E.S., King Solomon's Mary. Hewett, New York.

SUPERNATURAL EXPERIMENTS

MODERN EXPERIMENTS IN TELEPATHY. By S.G. Soal and F. Bateman.— Faber & Faber, London. 435 pp., 30/-.

It is almost a matter of common knowledge today that interesting and convincing results have been obtained in the field of psychic research.

Dr. Soal, Senior Lecturer in Pure Mathematics in the University of London and a Fulbright Research Scholar in Parapsychology, and F. Bateman attempt in this book to give a documented and detailed account of experiments carried out during the past 17 years with two major English card-guessing subjects, Basil Shackleton and Mrs. G. Stewart. The long investigation by Soal and Goldney into Shackleton's extraordinary powers of apparent prediction, which stirred world-wide interest in 1945, are fully described here.

These accounts of extra-sensory perception convince the reader that we may be on the verge of a radical change in our view of man and his nature. We learn that man is not a physical machine alone, but one immersed in a common, non-material pool of ideas which he both influences and is influenced by, that the mind may survive physical death; and that there exists an extraordinarily close connection between it and other minds.

The authors offer a critical appraisal of all important experimental work on extra-sensory perception done by English, Dutch and American investigators up to the present time. Research into the allegedly paranormal faculties of the mind, such as the pioneer studies at Duke University, the work of G.N.M. Tyrrell and W. Carington, are also summarized.

Many mathematical appendices are included and full references to original sources are given in this very illuminating book for anyone interested in parapsychology.

A. ALBU

Life and Letters

Israel's Defence Forces

Beit Hillel, a social research association, has published contributions to a symposium on the place of the Army in the State and society of Israel, introduced by Dr. Sh. N. Eisenstadt, lecturer in sociology at the Hebrew University. The other contributors to the pamphlet are M. Jack, G. Schochen, E. Livneh, M.K. Dr. Y. Leibovitz, Sh. Z. Abramov, Pinhas Rosen and A. Cohen.

The discussion, in which two representatives of the Army took part, is to be continued.

Bible Exhibit in Paris

An exhibition of Catholic and Protestant editions of the Bible from the earliest to modern times, including ancient manuscripts, was recently held in Paris under the auspices of the "Alliance biblique francaise."

Religious Conciliation

The dismissal of Otto Kuester, the Commissioner for Restitution in Baden-Wuerttemberg who took a leading part in the efficient administration of the restitution laws, has caused considerable concern in Germany. Full documents on this case are published in the September issue of "Freiburger Rundbrief," a periodical of remarkably high standard, which aims at serving "friendship between the Old and the New People of God in the spirit of both Testaments."

Other contributions include a learned article on post-biblical Jewish liturgy by Prof. F. Stummer (Munich) who quotes, among other Jewish scholars, the works of Dr. M. Zulay, who died recently in Jerusalem. Prof. A. Voegtle (Freiburg) reports on a symposium on Christian and Jewish views on the Bible.

Jewish Authors in Germany

Chaim Weizmann's Memoirs have been republished by Phaidon Verlag, Kosin.

Partly written in the concentration camp, Dr. Leo Baeck's new book, "Dieses Volk — Juedische Existenz" ("This People — Jewish Existence") is published by Europaische Verlagsanstalt, Frankfurt/Main. It contains four chapters: The Covenant; the Exodus; the Revelation; Desert and Soil.

A new collection of Martin Buber's writings on the dialogical principle has been published by L. Schneider, Heidelberg; and "Juedische Geisteswelt," an anthology from Jewish sources by H.J. Schoeps, comes from Holle Verlag, Darmstadt. Novels by Leo Perutz and Wilhelm Speyer are also announced by German publishers.

Foreign Students in Italy

More than 16,000 students from 79 countries were enrolled in the special courses held at the University for Foreigners in Perugia between 1908 and 1953, according to "Italian Affairs." Apart from Italians resident abroad, the greatest number came from Germany (2,896), the U.S. (1,860), Switzerland (1,629), Great Britain (1,501), France (1,306), and Hungary (1,218).

Middle Eastern countries were represented as follows: Israel, 49; Egypt, 140; Jordan, 1; Iraq, 2; the Lebanon, 10; Iran, 5; Syria, 6; Turkey, 30; and the Yemen, 1.

Best-Selling Guidebook

"Israel In Your Pocket," by Th. F. Meysels, seems to be on the way to become one of the best-sellers in the local book market. So far, of the total of 15,000 copies of the three small volumes in print, 12,500 have already been sold.

Hungarian Book Week

With the traditional book booths set up in the streets and factory yards of the country, almost 100,000 books were sold on the first day of this year's book week in Budapest alone. The total turnover is estimated at 750,000 books.

Selected Arabian Nights

THE THOUSAND AND ONE NIGHTS. Translated with an Introduction by N. J. Dawood. — Penguin Books. 341 pp. 2/-.

This new selection, translated into English by a 27-year-old Iraqi graduate in English Literature of the University College of the South-West, Exeter, contains, in an unexpurgated form, eight of the best-known stories of the Arabian Nights.

Like the original, the translation is simple without, however, being colloquial. The verses, occasionally interpolated into the stories, were left out here, and the division of the tales into nights was conveniently ignored.

The translator has scrupulously avoided Burton's literal but quaint and antiquated style with the result that his translation has gained in grace and vastness without overmuch sacrifice of accuracy. It is a highly readable version which fully justifies this new translation.

Mr. Dawood is at present working on a new translation of the Koran, also to be published in the Penguin Classics.

S.H.K.

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20 Rehov Bialik, Tel Aviv, which was closed on account of renovations, will re-open as from Monday, December 13
Hours:
12 noon-7 p.m. Monday to Thursday.
12 noon-4 p.m. Friday.
Closed Saturday and Sunday.

Parents!
Owing to the large number of new students registered, the "KADIMAH" School of Languages, 74 Ben Yehuda Rd., Tel Aviv, has decided to open additional English and French classes, all grades, for pupils of elementary and secondary schools. Lessons will be given in small groups during afternoon hours, according to a special method and by experienced teachers. Advice and registration 9-12, 4-9 daily except Friday.
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Give to the Toy Fund
THE JERUSALEM POST and SA'AD Aid Association in cooperation with "ZMANIM"

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JERUSALEM: The Jerusalem Post, Rehov Hahavatzalet; Mrs. M. Hoofien, Sa'ad Aid Association, P.O.B. 1530; Emanim, 5 Reh. Hahavatzalet.
TEL AVIV: The Jerusalem Post, 32 Rehov Nahlat Benyamin; Emanim, 30 Rehov Gruzenberg; K.L.M., 70 Allenby Road; Photo Wers, 15 Allenby Road; Salon Anetta, Rehov Magen cor. Ben Yehuda; Solicker, Book and Toy Shop, 124 Rehov Ben Yehuda; Dr. H. Lichtblau, 10 Rehov Pragai; Rahel Lazarkhan, Mallyahu, 30 Rehov Ahuvat Zion (Bazaar); Book & Gift Shop, 60 Reh. Ibn Gabirol cor. Rehov Frishman Orion, Dizengoff Square.
HAIFA: The Jerusalem Post, 1 Rehov Khayai; Emanim, 2a Rehov Arlosoroff Hadar Bookshop, 15 Reh. Herzl; Carmel Bazaar, Central Carmel.
ALL AIR FRANCE OFFICES: Jerusalem: King David Annexe. Tel Aviv: 23 Allenby Rd. Haifa: 27 Derekh Ha'atzmaut
KIRYAT BIALIK: Dr. Flegel.
KIRYAT AMAL: M. Zelinsky, Newspaper Kiosk.
KFAR ATA: Mrs. Eliz Wolff.
NAHARIYA: Simon Steinberg.
BEERSHEBA: Ben Adi.
RISHON LE ZION: Oppenheimer.
RAMAT GAN: Rahel Lazarus, 61 Rehov Bialik.
ASHKELON: Local Council office.
BNEI BRAK: Farber & Freund, Rehov Akiva 'Finat Haherev' (Schlesinger)
NATANYA: A. Pompan's Bookstore, 4 Reh. Herzl.
PETAH TIKVA: Levy.
REHOVOT: Urbach.
ALL EL-AL OFFICES
TEL AVIV: Main Office, 24 Allenby Rd. Dan Hotel (Branch Booking Office), 99 Rehov Hayarkon.
JERUSALEM: Julius's Way.
HAIFA: 7-9 Derekh Ha'atzmaut (Shekem).

FOR HANUKKA!

The nicest gift is a Camera. Other presents will be forgotten in a short time, but a Photo Brenner Camera gives lifetime pleasure.

Photo Brenner
31 REH HECHALUTZ, HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

FORECAST: Partly cloudy, becoming fair, with slight rise in temperatures.

OUTLOOK FOR SHABBAT: Partly cloudy.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	47	9	15	15
Tiberias	46	14	23	24
Haifa Port	43	11	21	22
Hazorea	47	9	20	21
Tel Aviv Kirya	—	—	—	23
Tel Aviv Port	70	10	19	21
Lydda Airport	62	7	22	23
Jerusalem	61	9	20	22
Beersheba	61	7	20	23
S'dom	—	10	—	23
Eilat	29	11	23	24

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

• • •

MORE THAN 4,000 stray dogs have been killed and some 1,800 registered dogs vaccinated in the past three weeks as part of a nationwide campaign against rabies. Thousands of poisoned decoys have been scattered in jackal-infested areas.

• • •

THREE VILLAGES near Binyamina were linked to the telephone system yesterday. They are Aviel, Amikam and Givat Nili. The first two mentioned also had electric generators installed yesterday.

• • •

A NEW BRANCH of Magen David Adom serving 24 settlements in the Western Negev will be opened in Tekuma today. It will be equipped with an ambulance.

• • •

20 PERSONS graduated yesterday from the special one-year course for agricultural instructors given by the Hebrew University and the Ministry of Agriculture in Rehovot.

• • •

WORKERS OF MIFAL Hanegev, the Jewish Agency body executing various projects in the South, resolved last night to strike if their November salaries are not paid immediately.

THE STRIKE OF the workers employed on municipal relief work in Safad who were dismissed, ended at one o'clock yesterday, after the Labour Council Secretary had told the men that all the 35 would go back to work today.

• • •

THE RITUAL BURIAL of Scrolls of the Law and religious works which are no longer fit for use will shortly take place in two caves in the Har Hamnuhot cemetery in Jerusalem, the Ministry for Religious Affairs has announced. Such volumes which, before the War of Liberation, were buried on the Mount of Olives, have since been stored in Jerusalem synagogues.

• • •

A FLAG DAY for the benefit of Magen David Adom is to be held in Tel Aviv tomorrow night.

• • •

ANTICIPATING DISCUSSION by the Rehovot Municipal Council on the report of the committee of inquiry into the death of Rami Rosenberg, Mayor H.E. Hurwitz announced yesterday that the town has started to build a youth centre in the Sha'arayim quarter. The centre, on three-and-a-half dunams, will include a club hall and sports ground.

Rokach Firm On Tel Aviv Budget Cut

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Tel Aviv Municipal Coalition is facing a crisis over the refusal of Mr. Israel Rokach, the Minister of Interior, to approve the amended Municipal budget submitted to him this week. This reduces Government participation from IL.8m. to IL.2m. but the Minister has refused to allow a sum beyond IL.1.4m. He also demands that the IL.24,250,000 budget be reduced by IL.2m. and has not yielded this point in several months of negotiations.

The crisis within the coalition results from the Herut rejection of a Government grant-in-aid lower than IL.2m. and a reduction in the budget.

A plenary session of the Coalition is scheduled for tomorrow to discuss the issue.

We wish to thank all our friends and acquaintances who expressed their sympathy in our grievous loss.

Gusto & Elsbeth Cohen
Nahariya

With deepest sorrow we announce the death of

ISAAC M. COHEN

in Munich on December 8, 1954.

The Bereaved Family

With deep sorrow we announce the death in Munich, on December 8, 1954, of

ISAAC M. COHEN

member of Board of Directors of our Firms.

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Bus Firms Demand 25% Fare Increase

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An immediate 25 per cent increase in bus fares is necessary in order to save the country's three bus companies from collapse. This was claimed here by representatives of the companies at the first session of the Government-appointed Commission of Inquiry into Public Transport.

The cooperatives declared that they have debts of IL.10m. and that they are heading towards a standstill due to constant losses. They also claimed that 1,000 new buses were needed to enable them to give adequate service.

The Commission, which met at the Municipal Council Hall, is now hearing evidence.

In an opening address, the Minister of Communications, Mr. Joseph Saphir, said that the advantages of the cooperative structure of the bus companies diminish with their growth in size. He attributed many of their difficulties to internal friction, and added that some competition might be a good thing.

The Minister thought that the current and forthcoming improvements in rail services would reduce much of the pressure on buses, and enable them to give better service.

He said he realized that the cooperatives have to send buses to outlying settlements where the service is not profitable, but that this fact had been taken into consideration when fares were increased both last year and this. These increases were granted in order to anticipate further rises in the cost of living. The depreciation fund, which was set up last April, ensures the financial means to replace any bus which becomes unserviceable, the Minister stated.

Mr. Saphir declared that his Ministry would not hesitate to use all legal means to ensure the the cooperatives fulfil their part of the agreements made when fares were raised.

50% in Wages

Mr. Michael Bar, Controller of Road Transport, told the Commission that the problem of spare parts for the transport companies had been solved in the past four months. He added that he did not think that the cooperatives could manage better if, as they demand, they were permitted to buy their spare parts themselves. Mr. Bar calculated that wages amount to half of the cooperatives' expenses and pointed out that this was a very high figure. He stated that whereas five per cent of vehicles should normally be under repair at any one time, in the case of the local companies 25 per cent are always unused.

The longest testimony today was delivered by Mr. Joseph Zmora, a member of the Eshed management, who spoke on behalf of the three cooperatives (Eshed, Dan and Hamekasher). He said that whereas in the U.S. the cost of petrol, tires and spare parts was less than half of what it was here, fares in Israel were much lower. Since pre War of Liberation days, general prices had risen 17 times whereas fares had gone up only six-and-a-half times. Mr. Zmora calculated that since 1949, the number of trucks had risen by 144 per cent, the number of taxis by 185 per cent, and private cars by 224 per cent, but the number of buses had increased by only 117 per cent. A bus could be acquired for the price of three t. . .s and the bus could transport 50 persons with one driver, while the three taxis could take only 18 persons. He also saw no justification for the present 12,000 luxury private cars being used in the country.

Mr. Zmora stated that if private companies were allowed to take over transport here, they would never agree to serve outlying settlements, and that if the Government undertook the task, fares would rise threefold. He declared that the fact that such a high percentage of buses are in garages was due to constant lack of spare parts and to constant trouble with Chausson buses. Their purchase was a mistake since they are not suitable for our climate.

High Parking Fees

The speaker charged the Ministry of Communications with having bought the buses without consultation, and claimed that it had forced them on the bus companies. He also complained that the fees paid by the companies to local authorities was too high, but that they had no choice but to pay them "if they wanted parking space."

Members of the cooperatives earned a gross salary of IL.275 a month, he said.

Mr P. Saphir, Director General of the Ministry of Finance, who is a member of the Committee, asked what wages members of the cooperatives really received if the social benefits, the 13th month salary and various other amenities are added. He also asked for information about the cooperatives' expenses other than wages, and on the running of the business.

He remarked that since the gross income of the cooperatives amounts to IL.40m. annually, an increase of 25 per cent on fares would amount to IL.10m. He asked whether the cooperatives were aware of the inflationary effect of such a rise.

The chairman of the Commission, Haifa District Court Judge H. Zohar, said that answers would be heard orally later or would be submitted in writing, and that the next meeting of the commission would be held in Haifa next Sunday.

IL.4,000 Chicken Feed Theft from Hamashbir

HAIFA. — Three persons were arrested today and were released on bond later on suspicion of having been involved in the theft and illegal disposal of wheat and chicken feed from the warehouse of Hamashbir Haoleh.

The merchandise, valued at several thousand pounds, was removed from the warehouse by someone who had forged order blanks which had disappeared from the office of the company on November 1. When the goods were missed, suspicion fell on Eliahu Tamari of Hadera who left the company last month but he denied any connection with the affair.

Police traced a truck, in which the grain had been carried, to Zvi Tikotsky, a wheat merchant of Natanya, who said that he had bought the goods from Tamari for IL.4,000. Part had been sent to the Negev and was confiscated later by the police, who also found an account for IL.2,000 in the name of Tamari in Bank Leumi. The driver of the truck was Israel Hershkovitz.

Ramle Arabs Return After Drunken Crossing

Three Arab residents of Ramle were returned to Israel at Mandelbaum Gate yesterday after having served prison sentences in Jordan for crossing the lines last Christmas. At the same time, two Arabs who had crossed into Israel were returned to the Jordan authorities.

The Israel Arabs said that they had crossed the lines in the Latrun area while drunk.

Those returned to Jordan were Abu Musa Ibrahim, 23, who had infiltrated to steal fruit from the Ma'ale Hahamisha orchards in the Jerusalem Corridor, and Hamu Ben Mohammed Alfas, 70, a Moslem from Morocco who was returning home after a pilgrimage to Mecca.

RATION NEWS

JERUSALEM: Coffee, 50 gr., Tafbet 44; temp. 25, Bananas for children, Mem-Aleph, Mem-Bet, Mem-Gimel, 44.

TEL AVIV AND SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Poultry for expectant mothers, 1½ kg., coupons 9, 10; for invalids, 500 gr., Het-Aleph 1, 3; Het-Bet 8, 9.

Ein Harod Solution May Be Enforced

By Our Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Ein Harod dispute may be brought up at a special meeting of the Histadrut's Executive Committee next week, Mr. M. Namir, Secretary General, told the Committee today. So far, he said, efforts to obtain an agreed settlement had failed.

Mr. Namir's announcement was taken as a hint that it might be necessary to bring before the Committee the proposals for sanctions to enforce a settlement, which it was understood he was ready to propose several weeks ago. Since then, meetings have been taking place between representatives of the two sides in the divided kibbutz, and it is reported that Mr. I. Ben-Aharon, M.K., has attempted to mediate.

In opening today's meeting, Mr. Namir expressed satisfaction over the suspension of the "passive resistance" movement by the Government physicians. If the physicians had been prepared at the outset to accept the same conditions as the Kupat Holim doctors, to which the Histadrut had never objected, he said, the country might have been saved much unnecessary suffering.

Mr. Namir also announced that preparations were being made for a special meeting of the Histadrut Council in Petah Tikva on December 28 to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the beginning of the Second Aliya.

FIVE AWARDED KLAUSNER PRIZE

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Klausner Prize for Hebrew University graduates in Hebrew Literature was awarded today in a ceremony at Z.O.A. House here, to Mrs. S. Rostovski-Halperin, Mrs. A. Klausner-Eshkol, Mr. G. Katzenelson, Mr Y. Ben-Yeshurun and Mr. B. Kanel. Each received IL.100. They had been chosen by a committee headed by Dr. S.M. Stalovlotzki.

Mayor M. Lovzon; Professor B. Mazar, President of the University, and Mr. D. Shimoni, on behalf of the Hebrew Academy, were among the speakers at the ceremony which was attended by Professor Klausner.

A PRIZE FOR exemplary citizenship was awarded yesterday at Jerusalem police headquarters to Shlomo Halevi, 13, an eighth grade pupil in the Ma'aleh School in Jerusalem. The boy had returned IL.100 which he had found on Rehov Agrippas, Jerusalem, last week.

Yachting Club At Kishon Mouth

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A yachting club and sea-sports centre is to be opened north of Haifa in the near future. A site near the mouth of the Kishon has already been selected, and some dozen week-end chalets will be put up there, according to Mr. B. Gerard Van Pearlstein, one of the partners of Kishon Boating Ltd., who arrived from Amsterdam today.

The company, formed with foreign and local capital, was granted a licence three weeks ago. It is already engraved on minor boat repairs and will service its own yachts and motor boats once the club is operating.

FLOATING DOCK MOVES INTO TEMPORARY HOME

HAIFA, Thursday. — The floating dock was today transferred without a hitch to its temporary site here.

It is learned that the first vessel to undergo repair in the dock will be the Zim vessel Abraham Granta, which will go into dock next week.

HUNT FOR OIL AT BE'ERI OFF

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Oil drilling at Be'eri in the South, is to stop as the boring reached a depth of 11,000 feet without results, it was learned from the Lapidot Company here today.

The company is to start new drilling at a site 400 metres away from the present one.

Bill Proposes Parents Lose Rights Over Delinquents

A draft law empowering judges to deprive parents of all authority over their delinquent child should this step be found necessary has been prepared by the Ministry of Justice. The bill increases the number of the classes of juvenile offenders who come under the jurisdiction of a probation officer; offenders who lack proper care or supervision, who are not sent to school by those responsible for them or who are living in a situation of moral danger, may also be placed on probation.

According to the draft, the Court may appoint social workers as assistants to probation officers and may order an offender to see a doctor, educator or other qualified person.

Information

from Newspapers and other publications regarding Personalities in Zionism, Economics and Politics as well as Events etc. (Press-Service) Apply: P.O.B. 226, Jerusalem.

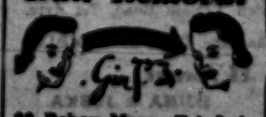
Haifa CHAMBER MUSIC Society
Beit Haroeh Wingate Avenue
Saturday December 11, 1954
8.30 p.m. sharp

The Fenyves Quartet

L. Fenyves, A. Rosenberg-Fenyves, D. Lois, T. Yellin
with Y. Stillinger (Clarinet)

Haydn: String Quartet in G op. 54, No. 2
Schubert: String Quartet in a-minor, op. 29
Reger: Clarinet Quintet in a-major, op. 146

Hair Removal



20 Rehov Mapu, Tel Aviv
(side entrance)
Sunday to Friday, 2-6

Popular Furniture For Popular Housing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HOLON, Thursday. — Latest designs in home-produced furniture at popular prices were praised by the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson and the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Peretz Bernstein, after they had attended a preview of the first exhibition of the Israel Council of Industrial Design, at the first Popular Housing site here yesterday.

The Council is sponsored by the Ministry of Commerce.

The majority of the most attractive furniture on view won prizes in the recent competition run by the two Ministries.

The exhibition will be open to the public for three weeks from Saturday evening and will be seen in Jerusalem and Haifa for similar periods. Officials of the council expressed the hope that this furniture will prove attractive, both in design and cost, to find a market among the beneficiaries of lower-priced housing schemes.

Mr. D. T. Tanne, head of the Ministry of Labour's Housing Department, which is responsible for the Popular Housing scheme, told the press that 4,500 flats under the scheme will have been completed by next month and another 4,700 are under construction. There are as many as 5,000 applicants for housing in the Tel Aviv and Haifa areas. In all, more than 100,000 families are living in dwellings built under the auspices of the Ministry.

Speed Needed for Hanukka Toys

Hanukka is just ten days off; the first candle will be lit next Sunday week. Hanukka parties will be held earlier in the day. In order to take care of far-off border settlements, distribution from *The Jerusalem Post*-Sa'ad Toy Fund must start on Thursday, so we would ask contributors to act quickly.

Yesterday's contributions of IL.476,805 to the Toy Fund include IL.15,100 which Mr. Samuel Aharonoviel of Nicosia sent in; Elisheva Kirby of Ashkelon gave up recorder lessons so that she could give IL.1,500 to the Fund. Mrs. Sharett has contributed IL.10 "with apologies for unavoidable delay."

Children who are regular donors to the Fund are making their gifts more original this year by adding special things they themselves have made. Former residents of *ma'barot* now living at the Beit Hahalutzot in Tel Aviv, brought in 10 large, beautifully dressed dolls. These girls work in the toy workshop at the Beit Hahalutzot and would be pleased to show children around their workshop.

Music Universum Abileah in Haifa has presented three flutes and has undertaken to repair broken musical instruments donated to the Toy Fund. The Ma'barot Club and the Israel Bridge Federation, Haifa Branch, will hold an open pair tournament on Tuesday, December 14, at 8.30 p.m. at 14 Jerusalem Street, with all proceeds going to the Toy Fund.

Cash contributions received so far total IL.6,372,027. Yesterday's list includes:—

IL.20,150 — Staff of the Hebrew University and National Library, Jerusalem.
IL.50 — Staff of Supergas, Tel Aviv.
IL.50 — Jerusalem Baptist Church; Jacob Japhet Bank Ltd.; Jerusalem, The Electric Wire Co. of Israel Ltd.; J. Mouchly both of Haifa.
IL.21 — Command Paymaster's Office, Tel Aviv.
IL.15,000 — Ga'atan Freemason's Lodge, Nahariya.
IL.15,100 — Samuel Aharonoviel, Nicosia.
IL.12 — The Sisterhood of the Jewish Community Bishopville, S.C., U.S.A. — through Dr. E. and M. Goiomb.
IL.10 — Mrs. R. Sharett; N.N.; Jerusalem Barzeverin Corp. Ltd., Haifa. Mrs. Leopold Schon in the name of her grand-children, Tel Aviv.
IL.9 — N.N., Haifa.
IL.7 — Shikun Hazofi Hamizrahi, Petah Tikva.
IL.5,250 — Women's Group, Haifa.
IL.5,230 — Houseparty collection at Hirschberg, Ashkelon.

IL.5 — Joseph S. Agion; Mrs. Rosen-Yaffe; N.N.; Jerusalem. Mrs. Minna Golomb, Zahala in honour of grand-daughter Michal and grand-son Moshe, "Matechet Ashkelon"; Staff Workers at Post Office Migdal Ashkelon, Fabian & Oelzner, Ra'anana. The employees of Material Control Dept. of Fertilisers & Chemicals; Michael Gottlieb; Anonymous; E.W.; Eugen Wilbushewish M.E.; all of Haifa. Jacobson, Kiryat Bialik.
IL.4,500 — Ariel Hotman (11); Jerusalem.
IL.4 — Yehudit and Amira Katz, Jerusalem, Staff of Nir Ltd., Tel Aviv.
IL.3 — Michael and Raphael Marcus; Dr. R.B., on behalf of grandson Armon Bar; N.N.; Mrs. Lotte Horovitz; Jerusalem, A.T.S.; Sima Ariosoroff — Hanukka money to grand-daughter Ruth; Tel Aviv. Busel and Haim Schlessinger, Ashkelon, Doron Kleiman (2 yrs.); D.S.; both of Haifa.
IL.2,500 — Dr. Damir, Ashkelon.
IL.2 — Eliezer Ettingen; Pinan Karin-Karger (2 weeks old) granddaughter of Mendel Karin-Karger; Hedrych Werliebter; Ariela, Dorit and Michal; all of Tel Aviv. Malka Cohen, Ashkelon. Avraham Baronow; Dr. M. Drukker; both of Jerusalem. Shmulik on his first birthday; Frieda and Joseph Weinsaft; Ami and Udi Lewy; all of Haifa.
IL.1,900 — Rafi Mandler — 4½ years old, Ger Yam Alef.
IL.1,800 — Anthony (Tony) Halbead, Tel Aviv. Firoum Gabriali, Haifa.
IL.1,200 —Elisheva Kirby, Ashkelon.
IL.1 — Tsila and Shula Yahilow, Jerusalem, Sara Nord (2), Ramat Gan. Aviva Gottlieb, Hadassim. Chana Landau on her 3rd birthday, Tel Aviv. Mrs. Bercovitch; Gabriela Silon; Yigal Silon (6 years); K.T.; Sosy Krautwirt; Sosy Rosnise; all of Tel Aviv. N.N.; Tamar Rosenberg, both of Ashkelon. Lion Goldberg; Gustav Sulsona, both of Ra'anana.
IL.9,500 — Dorit Donath; X.Y.Z.; both of Tel Aviv. Mina Mittlerfi Miriam Mittler; both of Ra'anana. Agnis Gilbert, Jerusalem.

U.S. WARNS OF QUITTING UNESCO

MONTEVIDEO, Thursday (Reuter). — The United States last night threatened to withdraw from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization unless action is taken against American officials accused of disloyalty to the U.S. Government.

Mr. Hugh Scott, the American representative, told the UNESCO conference here, "This is one of the most serious questions considered at this conference."

He hoped the American Director-General of UNESCO, Dr. Luther Evans, will soon make a statement clarifying the position of these employees. Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, Chief American Delegate to the U.N., attacked Dr. Evans in October for failing to dismiss immediately Americans who had received "free loyalty reports" from the United States international organizations employees loyalty board.

The next general UNESCO conference will be held in New Delhi next November.

CHARGES

(Continued from Page 1)

tention of committing criminal acts of destruction of public property."

Specifically, the group is charged in this connection with placing explosives in the U.S. Information Offices in Cairo and Alexandria, and in cinemas and other public places.

Mr. Marsouk, the indictment goes on, was the administrative head of the group's Cairo branch and Mr. Azzar of the branch in Alexandria until he was replaced by Mr. Levi.

The secretarial work and financial affairs of the group allegedly were in the hands of Victorine Nino. Messrs. Bennet and Frank are charged with supervising the administration on behalf of Mr. Dar and on his instructions "after his departure from Egyptian territory."

Messrs. Natanson, Dassan, Naim, Zaafran and Muhass, the indictment goes on, were parties to the "criminal agreement."

All 13, the indictment states:

The Indictment

1) Communicated with a hostile foreign State, namely Israel, with the intention of assisting it against Egypt, enabling it to commit aggression against, and facilitating the invasion of, her territories by means of advice, supply of information and rousing sedition in the country, inasmuch as they were in touch with persons working for that State and passed to them military secrets of, and political and economic information on, Egypt with the intention of facilitating that enemy's arrival on Egyptian territory.

They provided a workshop for the production of explosive materials, and used these materials with the object of committing criminal acts of destruction of premises and establishments constituting public property and provided for public benefit, among them the establishments belonging to the Embassy of a foreign power.

2) They produced and acquired without licence and used them with the object of destroying public property and places provided for public benefit inasmuch as they deposited explosives in the Post Office in Alexandria, the Rivoli and Radio cinemas, and in the Cairo railway station.

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TOMORROW IS TOO LATE
Domani è Troppo Tardi
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2nd week
M.G.M's spectacular Technicolor picture
Ricardo MONTALBAN, Pier ANGELI
Vittorio GASSMAN
Yvonne de CARLO in
SOMBRERO
also today at 3 p.m. & on Sun. at 10.30 a.m.

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4th and Last Week
Last opportunity to Jerusalemites to see the most dramatic picture which conquered the country.
ANNA
with: SILVANA MANGANO
also today at 2.30 p.m.

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Jaques Tati in his greatest role. 1st Prize in Cannes Festival. Hebrew & English Subtitles.
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Starring: Philip FRIEND
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Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, Melvyn Douglas, Lionel Barrymore

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INTERMEZZO
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LESLIE HOWARD
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The film everybody should see! The eternal masterpiece of Shakespeare
JULIUS CAESAR
(Veni—Vidi—Vici)
with Marlon Brando
Deborah Kerr — James Mason
Sat. 2-7-9. Weekdays, 2-4.30-8.30.

ZION HALL
JOHN PAYNE, ARLENE DAHL
SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE
in a swashbuckling saga of piracy and bloody plunder, full of action and adventure
CARIBBEAN GOLD
In Technicolor

TEL-OR Tel. 3570
ROBERT YOUNG — JANIS CARTER — JACK BUETEL
THE HALF BREED
White Men, Whisky and Red Meat's Revenge! In Technicolor

US Journal Lashes Egypt's Suez Stand

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — "The Herald Tribune" stated today that Egypt's refusal to allow Israel ships to pass unimpeded through the Suez Canal is in defiance of the United Nations and increasing the danger of war.

The paper said: "Egypt is adopting an untenable position in its refusal to let Israel's ships pass unimpeded through the Suez Canal. By every test which can be applied, the Egyptians have no right. The canal is an international, not an Egyptian waterway.

"The Egyptian contention that Israel ships are a menace to the canal because they might scuttle themselves to block it, lay mines or land saboteurs on the shore, is simply ludicrous ...

"The interest of Israel in the Suez Canal is as of other nations — in using it as a path of commerce. Egypt's wanton — one might almost say spiteful — refusal to permit this apparently is part of the Arab states' studied campaign to weaken Israel by every possible means, lawful or not. Egypt is acting in defiance of the United Nations and increasing the danger of war in the Middle East. Corrective action by the United Nations is imperative."

CHAMPION QUESTIONER OF COMMONS DIES

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Sir Waldron Smithers, veteran Conservative member of the Commons, died in London today, aged 74.

He gained fame as a star performer at the daily question time in the Commons. In 30 years he asked 15,000 questions and the replies are estimated to have cost the country £30,000 to prepare.

Once he asked if the Government would prosecute the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson — known for his Communist sympathies — "and when he is convicted if he may be publicly hanged?"

Haifa Cinemas

From Sat., December 11, 1954

PEER Tel. 2232
The great historical film
"SPARTACUS"
(The Gladiator)
Massimo Girotti — Ludmilla Tcherina
English dialogue
Hebrew and French subtitles

GAL OR Tel. 4581
5th Week in Haifa
"I FIGLI DI NESSUNO"
(NOBODY'S CHILDREN)
Amedeo Nazzari—Yvonne Sanson
Matinees.
Fri. Sun. Mon.
The Secret of Convict Lake
Tues. Wed. Thurs.
WITH A SONG IN MY HEART

MORIAH Tel. 4270
PAT & MIKE
Katherine Hepburn — Spencer Tracy

MAY Tel. 1256
2nd week
"LATIN LOVERS"
Technicolor
Lana Turner — Ricardo Montalban

AMPHITHEATRE Tel. 4013
"LES DEUX VERITES"
Michel Simon, Anne Marie Ferrero

ORAH Tel. 4017
LYDIA BAILEY
In Technicolor
Dale Robertson * Anne Francis

ARMON Tel. 4585
Thrilling Spectacle!
Magnificent Colour!
"A QUEEN'S WORLD TOUR"
Added Attraction!
"ROYAL SYMPHONY"
with Sir Malcolm Sargent conducting the London Symphony Orchestra.
Hebrew and French Sub-Titles superimposed.

EN DOR Tel. 5421
Sun. and Mon.
BATTLE CIRCUS
Humphrey Bogart, June Allyson
Tues. Wed. Thurs.
MADONNA OF THE SEVEN MOONS
Phyllis Calvert, Stewart Granger
No cinema performances Saturday night.

ORLY Central Carmel Tel. 6321
Jean Paul Sartre's
LA P... RESPECTUEUSE
Barbara Laage * Ivan Desny
English Subtitles superimposed
For adults only. 16 and above.
2 Perfs. nightly at 8.45 & 9.

ORION Israel Premiere Tel. 4620
Burt Lancaster in
"HIS MAJESTY O'KEEFE"
Technicolor
French subtitles

ATHON Tel. 3501
5th Week
M.G.M.'s
"LILI"
In Technicolor
Leslie Caron, Jean Pierre Aumont
No complimentary tickets.

Cables in Brief

BLOCKADE.—The Arab League Political Committee decided in Cairo on Wednesday to recommend that member states tighten the blockade of Israel, according to the Secretary-General, Abdel Khalek Hassuna.

PIANISSIMO. — Piano player Andre Mathieu claimed a new world record for continuous piano playing in Montreal on Wednesday night after 21 hours, one minute, 50 seconds at the keyboard. The marathon was launched to draw attention to a projected world concert tour.

OBITUARY. — Joseph B. Keenan, Chief U. S. Prosecutor at the Japanese war crimes trials after World War II, died yesterday at the age of 66.

CITRUS. — Twelve million oranges and grapefruit for British Christmas tables have left Cyprus in two British ships yesterday.

DOCTORS FIND CONDITION OF POPE IMPROVED

VATICAN CITY, Thursday. — Five doctors consulted for two hours at the bedside of Pope Pius XII and announced that his condition has grown steadily better, but that he is still too weak to permit diagnosis on his illness.

Earlier today it was reported that the condition of the Pope had worsened when he was found suffering from catarrh and a cough. (*UP, Reuter*)

BANNISTER RETIRES FROM INT'L SPORTS

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Roger Bannister, first man to run a mile in less than four minutes, announced tonight that he is retiring from international athletics.

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Weekdays: 1.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
FROM SAT. Dec. 11

ALLENBY
FRANCOISE ARNOUL
NICOLE MAUREY
Les Compagnes de la nuit

ARMON DAVID Tel. 20954
2nd Week
GENEVIEVE
Technicolor
DINA SHERIDAN — JOHN GREGSON

EDEN 2nd Wee
A famous book comes to life in a breath-taking picture
THE CRUEL SEA
with JACK HAWKINS and DONALD SINDEN

EDEN 2nd Week
Enchanting Russian comedy, prize winner as best picture of the year.
REAL FRIENDS

ESTHER
DEBORAH KERR
CARY GRANT
WALTER PIDGEON
in M.G.M.'s
DREAM WIFE
Come and have a laughing good time.

MIGDALOR
GINA LOLLOBRIGIDA
VITTORIO DE SICA
Pane, Amore & Fantasia

MOGRABI
Jean Peters, Jeffrey Hunter
Lure of the Wilderness
Directed by Jean Negulesco

OPHIR 4th week
Yvonne Sanson, Folco Lulli, Enrico Olivieri in
MENZOGNA

ORION 2th week
The picture everyone is talking about
THE MOON IS BLUE

SHDEROTH
Cary Grant, Betsy Drake
ROOM FOR ONE MORE
Funniest picture of the year

TAMAR
5th and last week
Evenings only.
SENSUALITA
with Eleonora Rossi-Drago
Amedeo Nazzari
Paramount. Release with English subtitles
Continuous perf. daily
9.45 a.m.—6.45 p.m.
UNION STATION
with William Holden

YARON 4th week
Israel Premiere
Rita Hayworth,
Stewart Granger,
Charles Laughton
in one of the great events in the History of the screen!
SALOME
No complimentary and reduction tickets for this film.

New Year Cards

outstandingly beautiful hand-coloured reproductions of antique Maps of the Holy Land.

The Universitas Booksellers
7 Princess Mary Avenue, Jerusalem.

ASHKELON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Cultural Committee
"Going Abroad"
A comedy in 3 acts
Ashkelon Actors
at Beit Ha'am Ashkelon
on Sunday, December 11 and 18, 1954.
Directed by: Meir Yanai
Entrance fee: IL.1, IL.0.800, IL.0.600

IMPRESARIOS B. GILLON — E. GINSBURG
OPENING OF 20th CONCERT SEASON 1954/55
presenting the distinguished Negro Singer
TODD DUNCAN (BASS BARITONE)
Soloist of the Philharmonic Orchestra, New York, Philadelphia Pro on, under the baton of Toscanini, Koussevitsky, Mitropoulos, Monteux, etc.; first "Porgy" in "Porgy & Bess" of Gershwin; the Minister in the famous play by Kurt Weill "Cry the Beloved Country."
Programme: Lieder, Negro songs, Opera arias.
Manager: [illegible]
At the piano: George MALLOY.
TEL AVIV: E.O.A. Dec. 12
BENEVOZ: Rec. Am. Dec. 13
PETAH TIKVA: Olmi Hall, Dec. 15 (Hanukka)
JERUSALEM: Y.M.C.A. Dec. 19

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

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GERSHON AGRON
Managing Editor
TED R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatzelet, P.O.B. 81, Tel. 4233 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau: 42 Rehlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1128, Tel. 251/2
HAIFA Bureau: 1 Rehov Khayat, P.O.B. 84, Tel. 4594 (3 lines)
SUBSCRIPTIONS: Inland IL.32.000 Foreign IL.34.000 per year.

Friday, December 10, 1954
Kislev 18, 5715, Rabbi Tani 15, 1374

HUMAN RIGHTS

A SAGE, Similai, tells how the fundamental principles of human conduct were gradually reduced in number. Moses gave 613 commandments, Isaiah stated them in five. Micah brought them down to three in the statement "What doth the Lord thy God require of thee but to do justice, to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God," and finally Habakuk summed it up in "The righteous man shall live by his faith." Later the Rabbis reverted to the synthesis originally given in Leviticus that "Love thy neighbour as thyself," contained the whole of the law, the rest being but commentary. This was stated by Hillel in the first century in the famous formulation: "What is hateful to thyself do not unto thy neighbour," a doctrine which was to re-emerge after a few decades as the Golden Rule. A generation or so later a scholar of the Mishnah invoked the verse in Genesis: "This is the Book of the Generations of man," as the most basic statement in the whole Bible, implying that it meant the absolute equality of man; not black, brown, white or yellow but "Man."

It was not only in Judaism that the search for a formulation of the fundamental principles of human conduct went on continuously. In every age and in every clime thinkers and moralists, brooding upon the state of the world, sought to re-state and reinterpret what was needed for the good life. The nature of man changes but little and opinion varies even among the Sages whether that change be for the better or the worse. "The inclination of man is evil from his youth," it is said in one place and in another that we are created and develop in the image of God. But certainly external conditions of life alter considerably though how far this affects human morality is yet a problem finally to be decided. A. Lysenko claims that environment is everything, the Sages say that heredity is also somewhat decisive, for have we not the merit of the Patriarchs to sustain us?

In all this perplexity it is not surprising that after two world wars within the normal span of one life-time, with the United Nations coming into being after the holocaust of the Second World War, man should have tried once again to reinterpret human rights and obligations in the light of the brave new world which people then thought was dawning. And so in 1948 a Declaration of Human Rights was finally adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations and today's date was set aside for the annual celebration of the event.

The Declaration is a formidable text running to some two thousand words. Its preamble is a noble re-statement of ethical truths and human aspirations: "Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world . . ." The Declaration goes on to list those essentials to human dignity and peace whose lack has been the cause not only of so much misery in the mass but of suffering for the individual in many parts of the world. Among the rights asked for are freedom to work, freedom to organize, freedom to travel, freedom of asylum, equality before the law, protection of the family and the person, freedom to take part in public life, freedom to own property, freedom from poverty and want, a fair measure of social security, the right to education and the parent's freedom to choose the type of teaching he wants for his children.

It is a noble list and a noble ideal. Despite the modern terminology and immediate practical applications it differs but little from ancient formulations. Perhaps it will be a beacon of hope for mankind, but contemplation of the document also brings melancholy reflections. For it reminds us that there is so much to do for man and so little apparent will to do it.

BEIRUT UNIVERSITY PRESIDENT DEAD

BEIRUT, Thursday (Reuter).— Dr. Stephen Penrose, President of the American University of Beirut since 1948, died here today after a heart attack. He was 61.

Forty Days in the USSR (V) — By Haim Shurer

Cry, the Beloved People

SO long as I live I shall never forget what I saw on the Eve of the Day of Atonement in Warsaw in the year 1935, in Nalewki Street and the streets nearby. It was a little while before the Kol Nidrei prayer, and the district was full of a mighty flood of Jews in holiday garb. Thousands, tens of thousands streamed in every direction on their way to the various synagogues. The whole of that part of the city was thronged with worshippers in festive mood. I went into the large and splendid Tlomackie synagogue; I visited smaller and simpler synagogues on Dzika, Karmelicka, Nowolipki; I looked into the Shtiebloch of the Hassidim. I was not orthodox, but my heart swelled and throbbed at the sight of this great multitude of Jews living their own lives according to their own faith, in public, in the open, with all their hearts. I was caught up and swept away in that great sea.

And there is another Day of Atonement which I shall never forget as long as I live — in Moscow, in the year 1954. I walked about in the city, which has a Jewish population of half a million; I rode up and down in a car, looking for the synagogue, according to the address I had been given. It was only when I got off and wandered about among the alleys leading off Bogdan Chmielnicki Street (which used to be called Marszalka Street) that I could make out a few Jews and followed in their footsteps. I am not orthodox even today, but my heart was sore at the great multitude of Jews which had disappeared without leaving a trace.

Two Entrances

I arrived in time for Kol Nidrei. In front of the synagogue there was a crowd of beggars, blind men and cripples, who would not let a respectably dressed person pass without loudly demanding alms. I did not go in through the official entrance used by the staff of the Israel Embassy (through back yards and rooms, then straight to the platform, which is fenced off from the rest of the worshippers); I pushed my way through the congregation which was entering by the main doorway. The synagogue was so full that I could not move a single step forward. For hours I stood cramped and crushed in appalling congestion. Well, I had wanted it that way — to stand in the midst of my people, shoulder to shoulder, with nothing to separate us, in the midst of the congregation of the Jews of Russia, for whom we had longed for so many years. And I did not want them to know that I was not one of themselves, that I was one of the chosen, that I had come from Israel. So they did not notice that I was a stranger.

For three hours I stood in this way, without being able to move a limb, and it was only when someone pushed his way out that I could inch half a step forward. Into the only synagogue worthy of the name in Moscow there crowded that evening and the following day 4,000 Jews. During the whole of that rainy Day of Atonement, hundreds stood outside in the street. Not only those in the street, but also those who filled the cramped space inside, including even the passages between the seats, had not enough room to hold a prayer-book and could only take part in the service if they knew it by heart.

And I saw and felt what they were doing under these conditions, which they had to suffer because there are not more synagogues in Moscow. They, like myself, willingly crowded themselves in among their own people, (at least once or twice a year); and they gazed for hours, incessantly, at the corner where the men of Israel sat. Round me there stood old men and young — there were young people too. One of them had the red star on his breast. They spoke Russian as well as Yiddish, some with a Lithuanian accent, and some with a southern accent. I could see, by the way they looked about them, that some of them were from other towns. These were the two purposes for which they had come: to be in the midst of a great congregation of Jews, and to see the men from Israel.

On the following day I sat in the place of honour, on the platform, together with the Embassy staff. From this vantage-point I could see the hundreds of eyes directed towards this corner, or towards the spot in the gallery where the women from Israel were sitting. Hundreds of eyes fixed on the one place, with silent attention, with respect, with devotion, with yearning, hour after hour, from the morning through the concluding service, without a pause. Here was a people which was numbed, which could find no expression for its inmost feelings. And the men of Israel sat there and their hearts went out to their people — and they too were silent.

Prayer for Peace

The Cantor and the congregation came to the heart-rending words: "And because of our sins we have been exiled from our land . . ." "Bring together our scattered ones from among the nations, and assemble our dispersed ones from the ends of the earth . . ." "And bring us back rejoicing to Zion Thy city . . ." Their eyes met ours — their gaze seemed to penetrate to the heart.

The rabbi, a man of imposing presence, rose and took his place in front of his congregation for a ceremonial prayer which he was to recite himself: "A Prayer for Peace":

> Our Father who art in Heaven, bless the Government of the U.S.S.R., the defender of peace the world over, and let us say: Amen. Our Father, Our King, strengthen the defenders of peace all over the world, for the merits of Aaron, the High Priest, who loved peace and pursued it, and give peace to the land, and let us say: Amen. O Mighty One on high, Who dwellest in power, Thou art peace and Thy Name is peace. May it be Thy will to grant us and the whole world life, blessing and the preservation of peace, and let us say: Amen!

In his melodious voice, the cantor pronounced the "*Mishebeirach*" benediction in honour of Klementi Yefremovitch Voroshilov and Georgi Maximilianovitch Malenkov.

But when they came to the "*Yizkor*" memorial prayer, the whole synagogue was filled with one piercing wail, thousands of people crying aloud for loved ones who had passed away. Whether he had a prayer-book in his hands and a prayer-shawl about his shoulders or not, crowded together closely on tip-toe to catch a glimpse of someone else's prayer-book, each was isolated in that terrible congestion. The eyes of many still fixed on the Israel corner, they wept and wept. Near me stood two men who had been holding some kind of folded piece of cardboard. Now they opened it; it consisted of two pages transliterated by hand into large Russian print characters:

> May God remember the soul of my respected mother, who has passed away. May God remember the soul of my respected father . . .

and so on.

Two adult Jews declaimed this Russian-Hebrew formula, and burst into tears. Then they folded up the piece of cardboard again; they had fulfilled the sacred mission for which they had been waiting since morning, and perhaps all year.

And when the cantor recited the memorial prayer for "all those who have been slaughtered, strangled and burned by the Fascists" (only the Fascists?), the wailing reached its peak. A whole people wept and cried. And I too wept with them. It was the weeping of a people that had been bereaved and orphaned, driven away from its mother nation, condemned to silence, and left with nothing except the expectation of the High Holy Days on which it could crowd together for one day a year as a united Jewish congregation: a people which had nothing left except raising longing eyes, full of grief, love and respect, to a handful of brethren representative of the sovereignty of Israel, whom they could not approach because it was forbidden, because they were afraid, because on every side there were watchful eyes.

'Next Year in Jerusalem'

I heard the cry of thousands at the concluding words of the final prayer: "Next year in Jerusalem!" though I knew that by now the hope was faint in their hearts.

Why have the hundreds of thousands of Jews in Moscow only one synagogue worthy of the name? Why should a Jewish woman whose prayer-book had crumbled away with her tears not be able to obtain a new one in a city of millions? And why should old and young Jews have come to such a pass that they must read the "*Yizkor*" prayer in Russian characters on pieces of cardboard? Why should this fate have befallen thousands of Jews who seem to cry soundlessly: We too long to live with Jews in the Jewish land! And why are they afraid even to shake hands and exchange a few words with the representatives of the Jewish State? Are the representatives of the Soviet Union also segregated in this way and forbidden all contact in the State of Israel?

The people of Israel, the Government of Israel, must not give up, must not rest.

The other articles in this series appeared on November 19 and 26 and December 3 and 8.

CORNERSTONE LAID FOR CHURCH

The Latin Patriarch, Monsignor Alberto Gori, places a coffer-encased foundation scroll, sent from the Holy See, in the cornerstone of the new Church of the Annunciation which will go up next year, at a ceremony in Nazareth on Wednesday. Photo by Schlesinger

THIS WEEK...

Security The Negev water pipe was blasted for the fourth time in three months, and an arrested infiltrator told how the Egyptian Army trains the people of the Gaza strip in spying and sabotage. Four secondary-school Gaza pupils captured in Israel were convicted of spying. Firing was resumed from Syrian positions at Beit Katzir, settlers south of the Kinneret.

Foreign Relations The U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Middle Eastern Affairs, Mr. George Allen, conferred with the Prime Minister in Jerusalem. Iraq refused to let Burmese Spitfires purchased from Israel fly over its territory. The Security Council adjourned its debate on the Bat Galim issue without a formal decision after Egypt had announced that it would release the crew and the cargo, not mentioning the ship. Seven Syrian seamen were saved from the sea and their sinking schooner towed into port in a storm off Haifa.

Politics For the second week in succession, the Knesset Committee put off a decision on lifting the parliamentary immunity of Rabbi Rosenberg, charged with currency offences by the Attorney-General. Rowdiness and inter-party friction again marked the meetings of the Jerusalem Municipal Council. "Lamerhav," organ of Le'Ahdut Ha'avoda, began daily publication.

Labour State and municipal doctors "temporarily" returned to full-time duty. The Left parties opposed Mapai's stand to maintain basic wage levels.

Science and Development New electronic laboratories were inaugurated at the Weizmann Institute. Readsorptive "Fullers Earth" was discovered in the Negev. Israel's fifth oil drill went into its first week near Sde Boker.

Yesterday's Press

Suez Issue Must Be Pressed

THE Bat Galim case continued to be the main topic of editorial comment in Thursday's Press. "Davar" (Histadrut) believes that the real problem is the Egyptian blockade and not one particular detention, and stresses that Israel will not cease to fight for its right of free passage. "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) feels that Israel should press for a debate and the adoption of a resolution and thinks that the preconditions for such a policy exist.

"You can give it to the Toy Fund when I've finished my income tax return."

"Herut" interprets the Security Council's decision to postpone debate until new developments justify it as a call for Israel action — of course one cannot expect the Security Council actually to order Israel to act, but the present resolution is apparently the nearest possible thing and only the blind will not see this.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that Israel should thwart the Egyptian intrigue to forestall a Security debate. The behaviour of the Cairo rulers would have been less impertinent in the past had they not been so sure of Western backing. The latest events have proved, further, that those Israel parties which propose a military solution to all political problems (from Herut to Le'ahdut Ha'avoda) are always wrong.

"Omer" (Histadrut) comments on the recent visits of American and British diplomats in Israel which point to growing political activity in the West and perhaps to certain political changes.

Immunity Waiver

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) and "Zmanim" (Progressive) deal with the Rosenberg affair. The former feels that the law concerning the immunity of Knesset members should be amended. The standing committee to which the Attorney-General must apply to waive the immunity of Knesset members was unable to come to a decision because it is a political body, not competent to decide whether a *prima facie* case exists, for it will invariably debate the issue from a political point of view. Rabbi Rosenberg's immunity should have been waived, "Zmanim" expresses surprise at the fact that he and his party do not give it up voluntarily. It is for a court to decide whether or not the Rabbi is guilty. As things stand another Mizrahi leader, Mr. Ellison, will be put to trial on the same charges while Rabbi Rosenberg may be able to evade them for being a member of the Knesset. This would give our representatives totally unwarranted privileges.

"Ma'ariv" comments on the state and municipal doctors' return to regular duty, and "Yedi'ot Aharonot" again laments the fact that the floating dry-dock has become yet another issue for inter-party warfare, and on a Ministerial level at that.

I.L.O. Presses for Human Rights

By DAVID KRIVINE

THE 1948 Declaration of Human Rights laid down certain principles for all mankind. The International Labour Organization has been endeavouring over the last 35 years to apply most of those principles in the Declaration that concerns economic and social matters, and which directly affect the daily life of the common man.

But what has the ILO achieved in "bread-and-butter" terms? What have conferences and Conventions and experts' reports to do with the daily life of the world's numberless inhabitants?

Plainly, the ILO operates in a kind of vacuum. It is an international administration with no one to govern; therefore it cannot force any state to do anything. "Its principal task at any time," it was stated in the International Labour Review, "is to try to provide leadership in the social field and to make it easier and quicker for governments, employers and workers' organisations participating in its work to carry through international machinery what they themselves decide they want to do."

The ILO acts at once as a father, teacher and wife to the individual governments. As a father, it points out what standards are acceptable to all humanity, and the adult son tends to accept them, too. As a teacher, the ILO instructs. Above all, as a wife, it exercises the indefinable influence compounded of status, personality, and nagging, which presses, pushes, urges, draws, tempts and taunts the member-countries into following the proper path.

Working Conditions

Good results have been achieved, for example the standards for crew accommodation on board ships being constructed in many of the ship-building countries conform to the specifications set by the ILO's Convention on the subject, even though only eight governments so far have ratified the Convention. The United States delegate to the 1946 conference of the ILO was able to state that much of what had been done in his country to secure high levels of employment was attributable directly to the decisions of the 1944 conference in Philadelphia. The Consultative Assembly of the Council of Europe at Strasbourg recently requested its member governments to take steps "for the speedy ratification" of seven important ILO Conventions that lay down basic principles concerning the rights of labour and the measures necessary for its proper employment.

In addition, governments have come to use the ILO as an arbitrator. When the International Transport Workers' Federation decided to boycott sub-standards ships that had been transferred to the governments of Panama and Honduras, Panama asked the ILO to investigate the issue. Conditions were subsequently improved so that collective agreements could be drawn up between the owners and the Transport Workers' Federation. When the Egyptian Government accused the British military authorities in 1951 of forcibly preventing labourers from leaving the Canal Zone, the matter was referred to the ILO for investigation.

There is no doubt that, over the years, the authority of the ILO has developed considerably. Perhaps the most fascinating example is in the matter of trade union rights.

In 1948, the ILO adopted the Freedom of Association Convention. This Convention requires that workers should have the freedom to organize without prior government authorization. A second Convention, passed the following year, specifies that no interference must be made with the setting up of these organizations, whether through employer-dominated unions or through splitting workers' organizations by financial or other means. Nor may any worker be victimised for his membership or for union activities.

The ILO then went one stage further, and set up (in consultation and agreement with the United Nations) a Fact-Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association, which examines alleged violations of trade union rights. The Commission requires the consent of the

Today, December 10, is designated "Human Rights Day"

persons concerned before investigating any accusation. Nevertheless, when the Czech Government refused to allow the Commission to study a complaint by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the Governing Body of the ILO stated, on the basis of the Commission's report, that "the trade union organization established by the legislation at present in force in Czechoslovakia is contrary to the principles of freedom of association." The ILO is taking a challenging stand on what it considers the fundamental rights and liberties of the worker, as illustrated, for example, in its devastating report on forced labour in many countries — not by any means all of them in Eastern Europe.

Yet the fact remains that, in the last resort, the ILO operates by influence and example. The most that the ILO can do concerning trade union rights in Czechoslovakia or forced labour in South Africa is to mobilise world opinion. And at this point the link is made with the common man.

It can truly be said that, with all the reserve and discretion which the ILO is bound to use towards those awe-inspiring social entities, the sovereign States, it has maintained objectivity in the pursuance of its principles. The Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Forced Labour (for which credit must be shared with the U.N.) was indeed drawn up "in an atmosphere free of political prejudice of any kind or of propaganda in any interest whatsoever." It is only necessary to read the Report, which publishes in full the explanations made by those governments that chose to give an answer to their accusers, in order to see that the standards of scientific objectivity were rigidly observed.

The private person — in Israel or in other countries — has little to do with the ILO. It has not been a demagogic organization, concerned with the drama of publicity. It has gathered administrators, civil servants, trade unionists together, often on depressingly technical-sounding subjects. Let us take the two Recommendations passed by the International Labour Conference last year. One establishes 18 as the minimum age for employment underground in the coal mines. The other lays down a series of measures to protect the health of the worker at his job. These matters cannot provide slogans for the barricades.

And yet, one of the lessons history teaches concerning the rise and fall of glorious (and cruel) revolutionary movements is that real progress lies at a humbler level. For the true revolution is accomplished below the surface of politics by the constant rationalization of human affairs in an endeavour to approximate them ever closer to a happy situation for man. What are the finest things of our age? Freedom of expression and of association, full employment, social security, a fair wage, and the determination to do everything possible so that the worker's health should not be harmed by his work.

Adult Democracy

The life of the common man is concerned with common things. The more glamorous activities, that are the prerogative of sovereign power and therefore belong exclusively to the national states, must by now be causing disillusionment. The ILO for its part has no power. Nations, trade unions, employers' organization and common people do not obey the Organization; the most they can do is to accept its proposals. They must, therefore study these proposals first. In doing so, they modify the substance of the proposals in question. An ILO Convention has tended to be the Highest Common Factor of the opinions of all who are actively interested. That makes for a homely and unpretentious democracy; yet it is perhaps the most adult form of all.

Canasta Fans

You don't need
Israel in Your Pocket
You are too busy.

But EVERYONE else does!

Readers' Letters

DELEK SHARES

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — In your issue of October 4, it was stated that the Israel Fuel Corp. Ltd. (Delek) was about to issue to the public ordinary shares to the value of one million pounds.

I wonder why so much time has elapsed and the Delek shares have not been offered to the public nor quoted on the Stock Exchange. I believe it is in the interest of Delek as well as of many of our other big firms to turn for their capital to the public through the Stock Exchange.

Yours, etc.,
A. BEN DOR

Nehlat Yitzhak, Nov. 28.

Company Replies

The General Meeting of the company, held on October 1, 1954, decided to increase capital by the issue of 988,000 bonus shares and one million ordinary shares, both to be subscribed by the present shareholders.

So far, our Company has not decided on any public issue to be offered to the general public, and it is for this reason that the shares of our company, which are entirely in the hands of fixed groups of shareholders (Government, Bank Leumi and various economic and public institutions) are not being quoted on the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange.

ISRAEL FUEL CORP. LTD.

APPEAL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Will you, as in previous years, grant us space for a plea to the animal lovers of Jerusalem to donate old, torn blankets, sacks and rags of any description for the Jerusalem Animal Hospital?

Our appeal met with a splendid response last year but all our stores are used up and we have nothing left to bed the sick animals. Our institution, the only one in Israel, is entirely dependent on private contributions. We have not yet been able to repair all the war damage to the roofs of the hospital and now that the rains are upon us we are badly in need of warm bedding for our suffering patients. Bundles should be sent to Meysels Kennels, 7 Mamilla Rd., or will be collected.

Yours, etc. *LUCY MEYSELS*

Jerusalem, November 29.

JAMS. — The most exotic jams are sold in every grocery store but it is almost impossible to find marmalade made of home-grown oranges. *S.K.*

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